THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Appointment of Salmon P. Chase as Chief Justice.

The appointment yesterday of Mr. Chase as Chief Justice completes the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court is now composed of the following Judges:—

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Chief Justice; salary $6500.

Nathan Clifford, of Maine, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

Samuel Nelson, of New York, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

James M. Wayne, of Georgia, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

David Davis, of Illinois, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

John Catron, of Tennessee, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

Stephen J. Field, of California, Associate Justice; salary $6000.

The Court meets on the first Monday in December of each year at Washington. It is now in session.

SKETCH OF THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The appointment and confirmation of Mr. Chase to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, is now a fact. The prominence of Mr. Chase, of late years, in the politics of his adopted State, and subsequently in various offices of the General Government, both by the selection of the people of Ohio and of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, has rendered the events of his career somewhat familiar to the country, and not an exception to the usual criticisms and ventilations of the press and the people. We do not, in the present instance, propose to discuss any of Mr. Chase's public acts, but simply intend to narrate those degrees of advancement by which he has risen to his present conspicuous position in the eyes of the country and the world.

Salmon Portland Chase was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, on the 13th of January, 1808. When he attained the age of seven years, he accompanied his parents to Keene, whither the family removed. At the age of twelve years, his father being dead, the young man was sent to Worthington, Ohio, and placed under the tuition of his uncle, Philander Chase, at that time Bishop of Ohio. He subsequently entered Cincinnati College, then under the Presidency of his uncle.

While here the young man advanced so rapidly in his studies that he was admitted to the sophomore class in advance of the usual order of time. He continued in Cincinnati College for a year, when he returned to his home in New Hampshire. He immediately entered the junior class of Dartmouth College, and graduated from that institution in 1829. Soon after, Mr. Chase removed to Washington and opened a classical school for boys. Before the close of 1829 he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. In his legal studies he was under the direction of William Wirt.

In the earlier part of the year 1830 Mr. Chase removed to Cincinnati, and at once commenced the practice of law. Up to the year 1841 he confined himself exclusively to the prosecution of his profession, and during that time was engaged upon several cases of more than local interest. For instance, he gained much reputation in an argument, before the Supreme Court of Ohio, in defense of James G. Birney, prosecuted under a State law for harboring a slave, and also in a newspaper ventilation of the report of the Judiciary Committee of the State of Ohio, against the trial of alleged slaves by jury.

In 1834 he was appointed Solicitor of the Bank of the United States in Cincinnati, and soon after of one of the city banks. In 1841 Mr. Chase took a bold stand in politics. Hitherto he sided with the party holding views approximating his own upon the subject of slavery, which were opposed to the encroachments of the institution and in favor of some action controlling its extension. Accordingly, in the year mentioned, he joined in a call for a convention of the opponents of slavery and of its extension. The convention met at Columbus, Ohio, in that year. An address, of which Mr. Chase was the author, was issued, and unanimously adopted by the convention. The address at the same time was promulgated to the people, and defined the views and purposes of the convention. This was the first harmonious and regularly planned action against slavery.

A few years later Mr. Chase was a member of the Committee on Resolutions of the National Liberty Convention at Buffalo. In the same year he prepared an address on behalf of the friends of liberty, Ireland and repeal in Cincinnati, to the Loyal National Repeal Association in Ireland, in reply to a letter from Daniel O'Connell. In June, 1845, in a convention held in Cincinnati, he figured as chairman of the committee, and prepared an address, in which he advocated the formation of a party unequivocally resolved upon the denationalization and destruction of the slave power. In 1847 Mr. Chase was a member of the second National Liberty Convention. In 1848 he prepared a call for a Free Territory State Convention at Columbus, and was supported by three thousand signers.

Out of this convention sprang one of a national character, which met in Buffalo the following August. Mr. Chase was President of the National Convention, and also a member of its committee on resolutions. The convention adopted a platform. The prominent part which Mr. Chase had taken in the progressive measures of the day pointed him out for a more enlarged sphere of duty. On the 22d of February, 1849, he was chosen Senator of the United States from Ohio, receiving the unanimous vote of the Democratic members of the State Legislature and those free-soil members who favored Democratic views. At this time the Democratic party of Ohio had arrayed itself in antagonism to slavery by declaring it an evil.

Mr. Chase, upon the acceptance of the senatorship, candidly stated his determination to stand up to the views he had always entertained upon the subject of slavery, and if his party withdrew from its position he would sever his connection with it. Subsequently disapproving of the action of the Baltimore Convention of 1852, he withdrew from the party and advocated, in a letter to Mr. B. F. Butler, the creation of an independent Democratic party. He prepared a platform which was adopted by the Pittsburg Independent Democratic Convention of 1852. The acts of Mr. Chase in his senatorial office are not forgotten. In 1854 he opposed the repeal of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. He endeavored to show the necessity of alienating the Government from its intimacy with the slave power.

He favored Government aid in the great work of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a railroad. He also favored free homesteads to be granted out of the public lands to actual settlers not possessed of other lands. In numerous other matters he took the same conspicuous position. In July, 1855, Mr. Chase was nominated by the opponents of the Nebraska bill and the Pierce administration for Governor of Ohio, and was elected. In his Gubernatorial office he was particularly useful in establishing the finances of the State of Ohio upon a firm basis. At the expiration of his first term, Governor Chase desired to retire from office, but in obedience to the most determined wishes of the Republicans he was renominated and re-elected.

During his second term he submitted an elaborate investigation of the finances and resources of Ohio, and suggested measures for the better security of the State Treasury. All these met the approbation of the State Legislature, and were adopted. Governor Chase's second term of office expired in 1860.

Upon the formation of the Cabinet of the present Administration, ex-Governor Chase was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and was the author of the present system of Government finances. Owing to causes unnecessary to explain, Mr. Chase resigned his secretaryship on June 30 of the present year. Since that time up to the present he has taken no prominent part in national affairs. During the late Presidential campaign he advocated the principles of the Republican party and the election of their candidate.

LIST OF CHIEF JUSTICES.

The following is a complete list of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States since the year 1789:—

John Jay, commissioned September 25, 1789.
William Cushing, of Massachusetts, January 27, 1796.
Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, March 4, 1796.
John Jay, of New York, December 19, 1800. (Mr. Jay declined the appointment.)
John Marshall, of Virginia, January 31, 1801.
Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, March 15, 1836.
Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, December 6, 1864.

LATEST FROM SAVANNAH.

Preparations to Receive Sherman—Hardee and Dick Taylor Commanding the Militia of Savannah—Governor Brown Firing Proclamations at Sherman—Impressment of Citizens of All Ages at Savannah—The Fight at Grahamsville, Etc., Etc.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF SAVANNAH, CALLING OUT "ALL MEN OF EVERY AGE."

MAYOR'S OFFICE, SAVANNAH, November 28.—Fellow-citizens:—The time has come when every male who can shoulder a musket can make himself useful in defending our hearths and homes. Our city is well fortified, and the old can fight in the trenches as well as the young, and a determined and brave force can, behind intrenchments, successfully repel the assaults of treble their number.

The General commanding this division has issued a call for all men of every age, not absolutely incapacited from disease, to report at once to Captain C. W. Howard, at the Oglethorpe Barracks, for the purpose of organizing into companies for home defense. I call upon every man not already enrolled in a local corps to come forward at once and report to Captain Howard. Organization is everything. Let us emulate the noble examples of our sister cities of Macon and Augusta, where the whole male population is in arms.

By manning the fortifications we will leave free the younger men to act in the field. By prompt action, a large local force can be organized from our citizens above the military age, and from those who have been exempted from field service.

No time is to be lost. The man who will not comprehend and respond to the emergency of the times is forsworn to his duty and to his country.

R. D. ARNOLD, Mayor.

HOW THE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF ALL AGES "VOLUNTEERED."

From the Charleston Republican, November 30.

The spirit of organization under the proclamation of our patriotic Mayor and General Hardee was conducted in a brisk manner in this city yesterday. The guard on the streets were busily engaged in picking up derelicts, and almost the entire population of the city able to bear a musket were made soldiers. We hope the vigilance of the guard will not be relaxed until every man able to do military duty is properly enrolled in some organization. The time has arrived when every one able to assist in the defense of their homes and repelling a ruthless and degrading foe from further incursions into the noble old Commonwealth of Georgia should rush to arms.

GOVERNOR BROWN "STIRING AT THE CRISIS"—HE EXPLODES THREE MORE PROCLAMATIONS.

From the Savannah Republican, November 30.

Governor Brown must be resolved to drive Sherman out of Georgia by proclamations. The Macon *Telegraph* of the 28th contains no less than three of these manifestoes from his Excellency.

DICK TAYLOR'S MOVEMENTS AND COMMAND.

From the Selma Dispatch, November 22.

We learn that General Taylor has been ordered to take temporary command of all the Confederate reserves in Alabama and Georgia. It is stated that the Georgia militia has been turned over to the Confederate service. General Taylor is on his way to Georgia to take full command.

From the Savannah Republican, November 30.

Lieutenant-General Dick Taylor, the hero of the Trans-Mississippi, arrived in the city last night by the Gulf road, and took quarters at the Pulaski House. We congratulate our citizens on the prospect of having so strong an arm bared in defense of their homes.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR MILLEDGEVILLE, NOV. 20.

From the Milledgeville Messenger, November 22.

On Sunday evening a body of cavalry, with three or four pieces of artillery, made its appearance at Walnut Creek, on the Milledgeville road, about two miles east of the city. They were variously estimated at from five to eight hundred, and commanded by General Kilpatrick. An artillery duel was opened between them and our batteries, and kept up quite briskly for about two hours, but with no loss on our side, and their shooting, for accuracy, was not creditable.

Of their loss we saw six dead horses, but know not what other it might have been. During the time, Captain Hafford, of the 10th Ohio Regiment, with a very few men, who had crossed the creek, made a daring charge on one of our pieces of artillery, when his horse was shot by a youth by the name of Clark and the captain captured. Two other horses were also shot, but their riders made their escape. These are about the only incidents of this second attack on our city, and it was a very feeble demonstration of what, it would appear, they did not expect to do—to make no effort to capture it if a strong resistance was offered. Our artillery soon convinced them of that, and the answers they received to their inquiries of citizens captured, that we had a strong cavalry and infantry force which they did not anticipate. All the injury done in the immediate vicinity was the burning of Mrs. McCall's mill and injuring a few hundred yards of railroad, which, fortunately, was too wet to burn much; this has already been repaired. Early in the morning they took their departure on the Milledgeville road.

Proposed State Billiard Tournament in Ohio.

The arrangements for the State Billiard Tournament recently proposed by Phil. Tieman, of this city, are said to be going on favorably. He has already sent to New York city for the prize cue, which is to be gold-mounted and of elegant design and finish, costing two hundred dollars. Billiard amateurs throughout the State, who would like to compete for the cue, are desired to send in their names forthwith. It is hoped that the matter will be so arranged that the tournament can take place during the holidays. The affair will come off in this city, and will attract distinguished billiard professors and skilled amateurs from all parts of the sporting world. Already State tournaments have taken place in New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, and it is high time that Ohio, which possesses some of the most famous players in the United States, should move in the matter.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—A Paris letter says that the banker Mires, "who is never so little in difficulties as when he is ruined, is now about to start a 'Banque des Etats,' capital 200,000,000 francs, and already the shares are in great request."

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

THE STRUGGLE IN TENNESSEE.

BATTLE NEAR MURFREESBORO

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

CAPTURE OF SIX GUNS.

Flag of Truce from Gen. Hood.

HE PROPOSES AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

GENERAL THOMAS' REPLY.

Situation of Affairs About Nashville.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NASHVILLE, December 6.—Very little of interest transpired yesterday. Artillery skirmishing continued throughout the day. The daily routine was varied by the reception of a flag of truce sent by General Hood, which was received by our pickets on the Franklin pike at about 11 A. M. The bearer had the following

Letter from General Hood.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, AND GEORGIA, IN THE FIELD,—December 5.—To the Commanding Officer United States Forces, Nashville, Tennessee.—General:—I have now in my possession a large number of Federal prisoners captured during the recent campaign, which I propose to exchange with you for an equal number of Confederate prisoners belonging to this army, in accordance with the cartel used by Major-General Sherman and myself in the exchange of prisoners which took place in September last, at Jonesboro, Georgia.

Should you agree to this proposition, an officer of my staff will meet any you may designate, upon the Franklin pike, between the lines of the two armies, to arrange the time, place, and other necessary details connected with this exchange.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD, General C. S. A.

General Thomas' Answer.

To which request General Thomas sent the following reply:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, December 5.—General J. B. Hood, Commanding Confederate Forces on the Franklin road.—General:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, making a proposition for the exchange of prisoners of the Army of the United States, now in your possession, for a like amount of Confederate prisoners belonging to your army in my hands.

In reply, I have to state that although I have had quite a large number of prisoners from your army, they have all been sent North, and are consequently now beyond my control. I am, therefore, unable to make the exchange proposed by you. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj.-General Com.

All sorts of rumors prevailed in the city when the news got abroad that a flag of truce had come in. The general supposition was that Hood had demanded a surrender of the city.

Murfreesboro Safe.

Generals Milroy and Rousseau are at Murfreesboro, which is amply garrisoned, and defended against any Rebel force which may attack it.

Defeat of the Rebels.

Yesterday a body of Rebels attacked blockhouses Nos. 6 and 7, near Murfreesboro. They were gallantly fought by the garrison, and soon a body of troops, sent by Milroy from Murfreesboro, arrived, who attacked the Rebels with such effect, that they were driven off in confusion, losing six guns and a number of prisoners.

Matters at the front to-day are quieter than usual. No artillery that can be seen has yet been placed in position by the Rebels.

Hood's headquarters are said to be at Bantwood, six miles south of the city, on the Franklin pike.

LATEST FROM NASHVILLE.

Safety of the Johnsonville Garrison—Arrival of General Cooper's Division at Clarksville.

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—Captain Alexander Marshall's Battery G, late Ohio Light Artillery, was injured in the late battle at Franklin.

The Louisville *Journal* learns that General Cooper's Brigade of white troops and a brigade of colored troops, the latter of which garrisoned Johnsonville prior to its evacuation, both of which were cut off from the main army when General Thomas retreated from Franklin, have arrived at Clarksville.

The Nashville train arrived here on time this evening. The passengers leaving Nashville at 6 o'clock this morning report all quiet there, save slight skirmishing the previous night.

FURTHER FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, December 6.—A captain of Forrest's Cavalry Corps was recognized by some of his former companions, dressed in citizen's clothing, taking observations of our works at or near Fort Gillem. Another member of the 10th Tennessee was captured while in the act of deserting to the enemy.

The Rebel cavalry have possession of the residence of Benjamin A. Brown, and are intrenching themselves on the hill near the Hyde Ferry road. There has been heavy canonading since 4 o'clock to-day.

The guns of Forts Negley and Cassin are shelling the Rebel force in their front to prevent the enemy from erecting batteries.

Two of our men were wounded to-day by Rebel sharpshooters, near the residence of Mrs. Aitken.

The river is falling; six and a half feet on the shoals.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 5.—A flag of truce appeared yesterday in front of the 2d Division of the 2d Corps, bearing a despatch addressed to Generals Gregg, Humphreys, and Foster. The flag was brought by a Captain, accompanied by first, second, and third lieutenants, and a sergeant—all staff officers. The despatches were received and forwarded. Their nature has not transpired, nor is it known what answer, if any, was returned.

Picket firing is still kept up in the vicinity of Fort Sedgwick (better known as Fort Hell), but not so persistently as formerly.

A member of the 39th New Jersey Regiment was shot through the head yesterday, while sitting in his tent, situated a half-mile in the rear of our line. Casualties occur there almost daily.

The most positive orders have been issued against any intercourse whatever with the enemy on any pretext whatever, and particularly against exchanging newspapers; and the men along the line have orders to shoot any one who attempts to pass outside the pickets.

GOLD BILL TABLED.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—Mr. Stevens' Gold Bill has just been laid on the table in the House.

Arrival of the "Bavaria."

NEW YORK, December 7.—The steamer *Bavaria* has arrived from Southampton. Her advices are anticipated.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

HOUSE.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) said the House yesterday referred to the Committee of Ways and Means the bills of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), to prevent gold and silver coin and bullion from being paid or accepted for a greater value than their real current value, and for preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than is therein specified.

He moved to reconsider the question of reference. In the twenty-four hours since this bill was introduced great mischief has been done, and every day and hour this bill remained where it was still greater mischief will result, in raising the price of gold.

It indicts three States of the Union, and makes every man guilty of a misdemeanor, and every clause of it commits the House to impossibilities. Gold rose yesterday twelve per cent. for no other reason than this extraordinary bill.

Mr. Cox (Ohio) did not agree with the gentleman that this bill put up the price of gold. He rather thought the President had played the ball by his message.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) in reply to Mr. Blaine, said the action he proposed had been exercised by the most distinguished statesmen for several ages, and is at least worthy of consideration. There ought to be some check put to gambling when gold was put to twice its value.

This could not be prevented unless by some legislation in some way. It was just the legislation that England adopted during the wars with Napoleon. He moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Stevens' motion was decided in the negative—yeas 51, nays 68.

The vote by which the bill was reconsidered—yeas 65, nays 41.

The question thus recurring on the question to refer the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Stevens moved to postpone its consideration for ten days.

Mr. Blair moved to lay the bill on the table. This was carried—yeas 73, nays 52.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 7.

National Finances in Congress.

The sudden rise in gold attracts the attention of Congress. It is now proposed to pass a new revenue bill before the holidays. The Ways and Means Committee will not agree to Stevens' Gold Bill.

Rosecrans Relieved.

General Rosecrans was to-day relieved from the command of the Department of Missouri. General Steele is also understood to be relieved by General Reynolds.

No Late Rebel News from Sherman.

Richmond papers are received here on the third day of publication, and as they have no Sunday issues, we are to-day without our usual Rebel intelligence of General Sherman's whereabouts and movements. It is proper to infer that the Rebel papers of Monday contain nothing more definite from Sherman than what we have already received, or else General Grant would have telegraphed their contents to-day to the President, which he had not done up to a late hour this evening.

The Senate Standing Committee Changes

The Senate Committee to arrange standing committees, reported their action this morning to the Senatorial caucus. Several changes were reported by committee. They deposed Senator Hale from the Chairmanship of the Naval Committee, and put Senator Grimes in his place. This action of the committee was the occasion of a lively debate, which came to no definite conclusion before the adjournment of the caucus, which meets again to-morrow, when the subject will be finally disposed of. Senator Sherman has been placed at the head of the Finance Committee, and relieved from the Chairmanship of the Committee on agriculture. Several other changes were made by the committee, but beyond the above they were unimportant.

—Mrs. Yelverton has sued the London *Saturday Review* for libel, laying her damages at £3000.

—The young Prince, son of the Prince Royal of Prussia, has been baptized at Berlin, the names given to him being Francis Frederick Sigismund.

—Great preparations are making in Sweden for the rejoicings that are to take place to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the union between Sweden and Norway. In these the Queen Dowager of Sweden, the daughter of the late Eugene Beauharnais, takes a great interest, as she has always been very popular in Norway.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Official Returns of Pennsylvania.

The following are the total votes of the candidates for Presidential Electors, received at the election in Pennsylvania, November 8, 1864:—

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
M. McMichael,	296,389	R. L. Johnson, 276,304
T. Cunningham,	296,396	Richard Vaux, 276,313
Robert P. King,	296,396	S. Jones Lewellin, 276,313
G. M. Coates,	296,314	E. H. Heinrohl, 276,313
Henry Bumm,	296,221	E. P. Dunn, 276,225
William H. Kern,	296,219	T. Mc'Clough, 276,830
S. H. Jenks,	296,220	E. T. Hess, 276,916
Chas. M. Reed,	296,317	P. S. Gerhard, 276,928
Robert Parke,	296,240	Geo. G. Leiper, 276,928
Wm. Taylor,	296,396	Michael Schnyer, 276,928
J. A. Hiestand,	296,163	Patrick McEvoy, 276,809
H. H. Coryell,	296,232	T. H. Walker, 276,928
E. Halliday,	296,314	O. S. Dimmick, 276,928
Charles F. Read,	296,317	A. B. Cumming, 276,932
Ellis W. Hale,	296,319	Paul Leidy, 276,928
C. H. Shroner,	296,321	H. Swineford, 276,836
John Wister,	296,319	John Ahl, 276,932
D. M'Conaghy,	296,315	G. A. Smith, 276,918
D. W. Woods,	296,332	Thaddeus Banks, 276,932
Isaac Benson,	296,320	H. Montgomery, 276,924
John Patton,	296,312	J. M. Fowler, 276,924
S. B. Dick,	296,316	J. W. Thompson, 276,921
E. Biggs,	296,316	Rasselas Brown, 276,924
John F. Penney,	296,316	James P. Barr, 276,864
R. M. Jacklin,	296,316	Wm. J. Kounts, 276,922
J. W. Blanchard,	296,316	W. Montgomery, 276,860

SCATTERING VOTE.

In the vote given in the returns below, that of Mr. Aaron Mull is explained by the fact that having been originally on the ticket as an Elector for the Eighth District, and dying before the election, Mr. William Taylor was substituted. A portion of the tickets in that district had been already circulated with Mr. Mull's name included; and many of these having been voted, fully explains the discrepancy in the vote for Mr. Taylor.

It is also well to observe that the scattering vote below is almost wholly in favor of Union issues, as the men voted for are all radical Union men:—

A. Mull,	2631	W. P. Reed,	4
E. M. Cervell,	101	T. Cunningham,	4
C. P. Reed,	39	C. M. Coates,	2
J. S. Reinland,	22	G. M. Coates,	1
D. M. Woods,	22	L. W. Hall,	1
E. H. Halliday,	2		

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES.

The following is the vote by counties, as polled by the elector respectively, on each ticket, receiving the highest vote in the several counties of the Commonwealth. The majority for the Union elector thus receiving the highest vote, over that of his opponent, is 20,081.

Counties.	L.	D.	Counties.	L.	D.
Adams,	2,432	3,036	Lancaster,	14,469	8,451
Allegheny,	21,519	12,414	Lawrence,	3,108	1,289
Armstrong,	2,826	3,241	Lebanon,	2,780	2,774
Beaver,	3,217	2,304	Lehigh,	5,398	5,226
Bedford,	2,736	2,752	Luzerne,	7,645	10,045
Berks,	6,740	13,266	Lycoming,	2,491	4,297
Blair,	3,272	2,490	M'Kean,	767	652
Bradford,	4,805	3,067	Mercer,	4,221	3,503
Bucks,	6,456	7,235	Mifflin,	1,643	1,716
Butler,	3,475	2,947	Monroe,	685	2,098
Cambria,	2,214	3,090	Montgomery,	6,872	7,943
Cameron,	235	232	Montour,	1,150	1,466
Carbon,	1,721	2,251	Northam'n,	3,726	6,241
Centre,	2,817	3,399	Northum'd,	2,945	5,678
Chester,	8,446	5,987	Perry,	2,406	2,444
Clarion,	1,789	2,885	Phila.,	45,791	44,632
Clearfield,	1,566	2,561	Pike,	289	1,189
Clinton,	1,661	2,159	Potter,	1,339	661
Columbia,	1,914	3,367	Schuylkill,	7,851	9,540
Crawford,	6,441	4,936	Somerset,	2,788	1,719
Cumberland,	3,004	4,056	Snider,	1,679	1,368
Dauphin,	3,544	4,220	Sullivan,	262	676
Delaware,	3,664	2,141	Susquehanna,	4,393	2,930
Elk,	548	585	Tioga,	4,673	1,581
Erie,	6,941	3,722	Union,	1,945	1,952
Fayette,	3,221	4,126	Venango,	3,849	3,341
Franklin,	5,862	5,421	Warren,	2,541	1,505
Fulton,	491	966	Washington,	4,964	4,879
Forest,	65	62	Wayne,	2,274	2,289
Greene,	1,383	3,076	Westmoreland,	4,659	5,377
Huntingdon,	3,221	2,477	Wyoming,	1,337	1,402
Indiana,	4,320	2,719	York,	5,668	8,500
Jefferson,	1,823	1,588			
Juniata,	1,427	1,753	Total,	296,389	276,308

Another Raid from Canada.

DETROIT, Mich., December 7.—Information of a most positive character has been received that a raid upon this city was being organized by Rebel refugees in Canada. In consequence of the reception of this information the civil and military authorities are making every preparation to receive the raiders.

Colonel Hill, Military Commander, in a note to Mayor Barker, recommends that immediate measures be taken to organize and arm the militia regiments for local protection. A large number of special policemen have already been enrolled, and other active and vigorous measures are being taken for the protection of the city.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Flour has advanced 10@15c.; 15,500 bbls. sold; State, $8·00@10·25; Ohio, $11·10@12; Southern, $10 75@15. Wheat advanced 2@3c.; 28,000 bush. sold; Milwaukie Club, $2·30; Western, $2 (bid 42½. Corn dull; sales unimportant, at $1·30@1·33. Beef firm. Pork firm; 2500 bbls. Mess sold at $35@36 50. Lard firm, at 21½@22½c. Whisky firm at $1·94@1 94½.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, December 7.

Under favorable interpretation of the message, the Stock Market is very strong. In New York, the prices in all the Western shares are very much up, say from 3 to 4 per cent., with a wild excitement in the Gold Market.

Government bonds, as we have noticed for several days past, continue in demand, and prices have again advanced, with sales of 5·20s at 108¾@109¼, an advance of ¼; 6s of 1881 at 116¾@117, an advance of 1; 10-40s at 101; and new 5·30s at 99¾; 116 was bid for old 7·30s, and 129 asked.

Railroad shares are rather firmer, but there is very little doing. Reading sold at 68@68¼, which is an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 67¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30; 44¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill, an advance of ¾; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 51 for Elmira preferred; 16½ for Catawissa common, 37 for preferred; 152 was asked for Camden and Amboy Railroad. The whole board feels the rising impulse. We predicted this rise in an article several days since, and now that the future course of the Government is clearly known, we shall have lively times in Stock circles.

In Canal shares there is not much doing, but prices are rather better. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 32¾, an advance of ¼, and preferred at 39, an advance of ½; 14 was bid for Susquehanna Canal; and 36 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are inactive, and prices are irregular, with sales of McClintock at 5¾; Densmore at 8⅝; McElheny at 5¾; Caldwell at 6; Walnut Island at 3¼; and Dalzell at 9½; 39¾ was bid for Maple Shade; 4½ for Rock Oil; 3 for Mineral; 7 for Irving; and 4½ for Egbert.

We call attention to the advertisement of the New York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company, in another column. This company has some very valuable interests, and with the working capital of $100,000, will be able to develop their property to the entire satisfaction of the shareholders. Messrs. Clarkson & Co. are the agents in Philadelphia, and will furnish the prospectus and any additional information.

There is little or nothing doing in City Passenger Railroad shares, and there is no material change to notice in prices. 25 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 64 for West Philadelphia; 15½ for Arch street; and 26 for Green and Coates; 69 was asked for Second and Third; 52½ for Fifth and Sixth; 48 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares are rather firmer, with sales of Germantown Bank at 72; 69 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics' old stock; 33 for Mechanics'; 90 for Kensington; 43 for Penn Township; 51 for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 57 for City; 46 for Consolidation, and 51 for Union; 185 was asked for North America; and 158 for Philadelphia Bank.

The Money Market continues easy at about former rates; but there is very little doing; loans on call are freely offered at 5@6 per cent.; prime paper is very scarce and quoted at 7½@9 per cent.

Gold is excited this morning and prices have advanced 5 per cent. since last evening; opening at 238; advanced and sold at 239 at 10 o'clock; 239½ at 11; 241 at 12; 242¼ at 1¼; fell off and sold at 241¼ at 1 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 7. Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third st.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Organic Oil...	1¾	100 sh McElheny Oil..	5¾
200 sh Reading R....	68⅛	500 sh Krotzer.....	2
100 sh do.....	68⅛	100 sh Walnut Island.	3¼
100 sh do.....b5	68⅛	100 sh do.....c	3¼
50 sh Story Farm....	2½	100 sh do.....bind	3¼
100 sh Great Basin...c	3½	100 sh Venango Oil...	1¾
500 sh Egbert....b15	4 3-16	1000 sh Winfield.....	1⅝
900 sh Hibbard.....	2½		

FIRST BOARD.

$2400 U. S. 6s, '81...	116¾	100 sh Mapel Farm.b5	2¼
$6500 do.....	117	20 sh Germantown..	72
$2500 U S 5-20s.....	109	100 sh Read. R. R....	68⅝
$50 do.....	109	100 sh do.....	68⅝
$1250 do.....	109¼	100 sh do.....s30	68⅝
$4000 U. S. 10-40s.....	101	100 sh do.....b5	68⅝
$3000 U S 7·30s ...new	99⅝	50 sh Sch. N. com...	32¾
$9000 Pa. R 2d m b5	107¾	30 sh do ....pref.	39
100 sh McClintock...b5	5¾	500 sh Walnut Is.....	3¾
100 sh Densmore...b5	8⅝	11 sh Penna RR.....	67¼
100 sh McElheny...b5	5¾	100 sh Phil. & Erie....	30
500 sh Caldwell.....	6		

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.....	238	12 M.....	241
10 A. M.....	239	12½ P. M.....	242¾
11 A. M.....	239½	1 P. M.....	241½

Market excited and strong.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold.....	230	232
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s.....	220	..
Dimes and Half Dimes.....	215	..
Spanish Quarters.....	215	..
Penn. Currency.....	½ dis.	¼ dis.
New York Exchange.....	1-10 "	par.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co., No. 55 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold.....	241	241½
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s.....	227	229
Dimes and Half Dimes.....	221	225
Penn. Currency.....	½ dis.	4-10 dis.
New York Exchange.....	1-10	1-20

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal.....	7	7¾	Howe's Eddy Oil..	1¾	1⅞
Big Mountain Coal.	5½	6	Irving Oil.....	7	9
N. Y. & Mid. Coal.	11	12½	Pope Farm Oil...	¾	1
Green Mt. Coal....	4	4½	Densmore.....	8	8½
N. Carbondale.....	2	3	Dalzell Oil.....	9¼	9⅝
Excelsior Coal.....	7¼	1½	McElheny.....	5	5¾
Clinton Coal.....	1½	..	Roberts Oil.....	1¼	1½
Butler Coal.....	9	..	Olmstead.....	2½	3
Diamond Coal.....	10	..	Noble & Delamater	10	11
Connecticut.....		⅝	Hibbard.....	..	2⅝
Keystone Zinc....	1⅝	2½	Story Farm.....	..	2½
Excelsior Oil.....	1 7-8	1½	Bruner.....	21-16	2¾
Big Tank.....	2½	3⅛	Petroleum Centre.	3¾	4¼
Continental.....	2¾	3	Egbert.....	..	43-16
Farrell.....	..	2	Hope Island.....	¾	1
Oil Creek.....	8	8¾	Allegheny River..	1½	1¾
Maple Shade Oil.	39	40	Curtin.....	15⅝	16
McClintock Oil....	..	5¾	Phila & Oil Creek.	1¾	1¾
Pennsylvania Pet..	1	3	Bull Creek.....	3¾	4
Perry Oil.....	3¾	4¾	Germania.....	..	1¼
Keystone Oil.....	..	2½	Corn Planter.....	7¼	7⅝
Venango Oil.....	1	1	Briggs.....	5	6
Union Petroleum..	23-16	2¼	Rock Oil.....	4½	5
Beacon Oil.....	..	1¾	Tarr Farm.....	2¾	3
Seneca Oil.....	6¾	8	Globe Farm.....	..	1¼
Organic Oil.....	..	1¾	Walnut Island....	..	3¼
Franklin Oil.....	1	1¾	Great Basin.....	..	3¼

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

THE SUN'S SUPPLY.

The source and replenishment of the sun's heat has been a subject of curious speculation among astronomers for many years. Some have held that the sun is gradually throwing off the heat which was given to it when the Creator launched it into space; others that it is not a heated body, but that its rays are perfectly cold, and act by some unknown chemical law upon the substance of heat on this earth, through the medium of our atmosphere (Sir William Herschel maintained this opinion); others again, that electricity best explains the solar phenomena.

Newton suggested that the solar fires, which would otherwise, in the course of ages, become exhausted by the prodigious radiation of heat, might be fed to some extent by comets tumbling into the sun's disc. This idea of Newton's—at best a shrewd and startling conjecture—has been worked up and improved upon by the later physicists, and is now seriously brought forward as the only rational way to account for the origin and unfailing supply of the sun's heat. According to this theory, the heavens are full of comets, asteroids, meteors, and other cosmical matter, forever circling about the central luminary in dis-olishing orbits, and finally pitching headforemost into its incandescent bath.

The zodiacal light, which has been for centuries one of the chief mysteries of the skies, plays an important part in this theory, for it is claimed to be composed of closely packed asteroids or other cosmical substances gradually nearing the sun. Being crowded together and reflecting the solar light, they are visible after dark in the form of a thin pyramid or convex lens, rising high towards the zenith. The zodiacal light is supposed to encircle the sun, but having its greater diameter in the plane of the solar equator, it presents to the eye of the earthly spectator only its edge.

The ablest champion of this theory is Dr. Mayer, of Germany, whose treatise on celestial dynamics has recently been published, in connection with a number of other essays on the problems of the universe, under the general title of the "Correlation and Conservatism of Forces." Dr. Mayer assumes at the start that the sun is a molten mass, raised to a heat which would vaporize platinum or any other of the most infusible known substances. This is his first hypothesis. His next is that, in the wise economy of Nature, there must be some provision for making good the enormous losses sustained by the radiation of the sun's heat.

Thirdly, he assumes (for there is really no evidence upon the subject worthy the name) the existence of ether, or an exceedingly rarefied resisting medium pervading the heavenly spaces, which obstructs the movements of all objects revolving about the sun until at last they fall into it—their centripetal overcoming their centrifugal force. On this hypothesis, the earth and all the planets of our system, encountering the resistance of the universal medium, will eventually drop into the sun. Having a greater density and magnitude than the widely disseminated floating cosmical matter, the planets approach their doom more slowly, but not less surely. The time will come—perhaps millions of centuries hence—when this earth will be chucked like a lump of coal into the roaring solar furnace. These preliminaries to Dr. Mayer's grand argument are all assumptions—clever pieces of guess-work—unproved by a particle of positive testimony.

Having premised all this, Dr. Mayer finds little difficulty in showing, not only how the heat of the sun is maintained, but how it was originated. Heat being developed, in accordance with a well-known law, by the violent contact of bodies, as well as by chemical processes, he claims that the sun, being perpetually bombarded by asteroids and what not, falling into it at a velocity of not less than sixty miles a second, must have been raised to and is now kept at an incalculably high degree of heat. The supply of cosmical matter he considers to be wonderfully abundant.

He quotes Kepler's celebrated statement that "there are more comets in the heavens than fish in the ocean," comparatively few of them being visible, by reason of their peculiar organization, to the inhabitants of this earth. He refers to the fact that, on a bright night, twenty minutes seldom elapse without a shooting star being perceptible to an observer in any situation. He alludes also to the famous fire shower of 1833, when at least 240,000 meteors were estimated, by a spectator at Boston, Mass., to have impinged upon the earth's atmosphere within the period of nine hours. According to the calculus of probabilities, the number of these wandering bodies approaches the infinite, so that no fears need be entertained that the supply will give out—for some time yet.

Such is a barren outline of a most eloquent and ingenious argument. It is far from satisfactory. A portion of it—viz., the probable effect that would be produced by the falling of comets or meteors or any forms of matter into the sun—is plausible enough. Grant that there is a continuous fusilade of such objects, striking the sun in countless numbers, at a velocity of not less than sixty miles a second, and you must concede that an enormous amount of heat would be developed. The question, after all, is, Do the comets, &c., fall into the sun? Dr. Mayer has no evidence on this point, which is the gist of the whole matter.

The hypothesis of the ether, as we have said, is purely gratuitous. Encke, trying to account for certain perturbations in the movements of the comet which bears his name, hit upon the idea of an ether as the best explanation. Herschel and other illustrious philosophers dissented from Encke's view, and attributed the change in his comet's motion to the gradual loss of its tail. To accept the hypothesis of an ether (it is said by those who dissent from it) is to regard this majestic universe as no better than an organized chaos, bearing within its own bosom the seeds of its destruction; for, sooner or later, the whole planetary system must find its grave in the sun, if the theory of a resisting medium in the celestial spaces be true. Many objections are brought against the theory that the sun is a molten mass, but we have room to state but one.

If it is a liquid fire—as Dr. Mayer assumes—what explanation can be given of those shifting black spots which are continually to be seen, and which appear to terrestrial eyes like glimpses of a solid orb caught through the rifts of a photosphere? That the body of the sun is solid; that the luminous and heating properties of the sun may be confined to its envelopes or photosphere, created and replenished in conformity to some law not yet surmised; that we experience the effects of light and heat only by virtue by our peculiar atmosphere; that the sun itself may be a temperate and pleasant place to dwell in, and the home of myriads of sentient beings, responsible, like man, to the Divine Author of all—these conjectures, if is maintained, are quite as possible as Dr. Mayer's, and seem to be more consistent with the infinite wisdom and beneficence of the Creator.

Notwithstanding the objections which environ this theory, it meets with much favor among the advanced school of scientific inquirers. The hypothesis of a universal ether is regarded as highly probable. But other philosophers, starting from the same hypothesis, reach conclusions widely at variance with Dr. Mayer's. Mr. Vaughan, of Cincinnati, in a paper read before the British Association, takes the ground, and ably maintains it, that the ether itself supports the combustion of the sun. Assuredly it might do it, as well as the impalpable and ghostly comets and other celestial will-o'-the-wisps. Tenuous as the ether may be, it can hardly be thinner than the cometary stuff. Prof. Chalis, also of the United States, who has patiently investigated the subject for many years, entirely discards the meteoric theory of the zodiacal light, regarding it as a mere luminosity of the space it appears in.

He agrees to the theory of an all-pervading ether, and thinks that the zodiacal light is caused by undulations of the ether, originated by the revolution of the sun upon its axis. He offers no explanation whatever of the source or supply of the solar heat.

Until philosophers have more data to go by, in their studies of this interesting question, their theories and speculations belong rather to the domain of romance than to that of science. Up to this time all the boasted explanations of the wonderful solar phenomena have been, it is evident, but guesses at the still-hidden truth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.—DIVIDEND No. 2.

The Directors have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. to Stockholders of record, payable on and after the 15th inst. Books close on WEDNESDAY 7th inst.

GEO. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, No. 14 Farquhar Building.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864. 12-7-10t

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., November 29, 1864.

NOTICE.—Medical officers of not less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged and desire to receive appointments as SURGEONS or ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the United States Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidences of service, to the Surgeon General, without delay.

J. W. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

12-1 S&Wthu6t

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—BOOKS closed Monday. Reserve list only open for a few days. To enter names on it, address or apply to

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Or E. BURDA, No. 327 WALNUT Street.

12-1-6t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the MINGO OIL COMPANY, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office on and after the 10th instant, free of State taxes.

The books will be closed for transfer on the 5th instant at 3 P. M., and be opened on the 11th.

12-1-9t F. W WILTBANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.—Re-enlisted Veterans, who did not receive any Ward Bounty, are entitled to a City Bounty of Twenty-five Dollars. The Commissioners appointed to examine claims for the above bounty of twenty-five dollars will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 9 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street. Persons entitled to this Bounty are requested to apply at this Office.

COMMITTEE.

R. D SAUNDERS, Chairman, JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD, GEO. W. SIMONS,
EDWIN GREBLE, 11-25-19t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company Office, 底 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Thursday, December 15, and reopened on Tuesday, January 3d, 1865.

A dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Common and Preferred Stock, clear of National and state taxes, has been declared, payable in Cash, on the Common Stock, on the 3d of December next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New York Books will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

12-1-15 S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 2d instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.

11-18-12t-31 THOMAS T FIRTH Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE Mutual Insurance Company, Philadelphia, November 9, 1864.

INCORPORATED 1835.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Premiums received from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Oct 31st, 1864,
On Marine and Inland Risks..... $424,047 90
On Fire Risks..... 138,657 18
$562,705 09

Premiums on Policies not marked off, Nov. 1, 1863..... 234,472 42
$797,177 50

Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864:—
On Marine and Inland Risks.... $416,264 73
On Fire Risks..... 120,556 75
$536,821 49

Interest during same period—Salvages, &c..... 75,522 65
$612,344 14

Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:—
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses..... $214,291 82
Fire Losses..... 9,085 82
Return Premiums..... 20,294 98
Reinsurances..... 42,649 28
Agency Charges..... 19,064 86
Advertising, Printing, &c..... 3,680 13
*Taxes—United States Tax on Premiums, Postage, Stamps, &c..... 11,386 27
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c..... 14,089 60
284,061 26
$328,342 80

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1864.

$100,000 United States Five Per Cent Loan, 1871.....	$100,000 00
114,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....	148,215 00
75,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 5-20's.....	75,562 50
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan.....	91,625 00
54,000 State of Pennsylvania, Six Per Cent, Loan.....	55,840 00
130,000 City of Philadelphia, Six Per Cent. Loan.....	121,320 37
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent Bonds.....	22,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent Bonds.....	53,250 00
15,000 100 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.....	15,300 00
6,500 130 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	9,100 00
3,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	3,000 00
50,000 United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.....	48,425 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....	12,000 00
128,760 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured.....	128,760 00
$868,260 Par. Cost, $882,100 56. Market Value.....	$817,627 87
Real Estate.....	36,000 00
Bills receivable for Insurance made,	119,389 42
Balances due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.....	38,793 24
Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $4265 00, Estimated Value.....	2,220 00
Cash on deposit with U. S. Government, subject to ten days call..... $100,000 00	
Cash in Banks..... 36,154 03	
Cash in Drawer..... 517 56	
	136,692 49
	$1,201,084 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock, and SIX per cent Interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company for the year 1860 be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E Stokes,
John C Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan
Theophilus Paulding,	William G Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B McFarland,
William C Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph B. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine.
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, do
Robert Burton,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYNDERS, Secretary. 11-11-1m

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Buildings, No. 613 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bounty offered by the City of Philadelphia will not be paid for any recruit mustered into the service of the United States after Monday, December 12, 1864.

Up to and including that day Bounty will be paid as heretofore for recruits mustered into the Regular Army and Navy. [12-6-6t] R. P. KING, President.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE Second National Bank of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864.

Loans and Discounts.....	$ 75,859 98
United States Loans.....	455,000 00
	$529,524 98
Specie.....	.....
United States Notes.....	83,280 00
Due from Banks.....	167,905 43
Capital.....	250,000 00
Deposits.....	$247,411 86
Due to Banks.....	16,055 29
	263,467 15
Circulation.....	250,000 00

Condition of the Bank this 5th day of December, 1864.

12-6-6t W. H. SHAWS, Cashier.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

HARRISBURG, December 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 54.

I. The Commander-in-Chief, in announcing that Major-General Couch has been relieved from the command of the Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to service in the field, deems it just to express the regret which he feels at the termination of the relations which have existed, during more than eighteen months, between that officer and the State authorities, and to extend the congratulations, earnestness, vigor, and integrity with which General Couch at all times fulfilled all his duties in this Department, have entitled him to the highest esteem and regard.

The citizens of Pennsylvania have learned to know his merit, and will be gratified to hear of that new distinction which, in active service, his skill, spirit, and gallantry entitled to add to his already high reputation as a patriot and soldier.

II. The Commander-in-Chief deems it a proper subject of congratulation that the command of the Department devolves upon Major-General Cadwalader, a citizen of our own State, and an officer of high integrity and military character, and by whom, the people can rely, the public service will be wisely and vigorously carried on.

By order of

A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General Pennsylvania. 12-6-3t

ROCK OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT., (twenty cents per share), free of State tax, payable on and after Monday, the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will close on Tuesday, December 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and open on the 13th.

JOHN F. GRAFF, Secretary and Treasurer.

12-2-7t

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the

Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
And Richmond do

To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.

WILLIAM FENNELL, Cashier.

12-2-1m

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered, Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR, Merchant Tailor, 10 3 2m No. 10 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

BANK NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENEral, as required by the 11th Section of the Act entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that the "THE CONSOLIDATION BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfaction to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th Section of the said Act, and do declare that the Charter of said Bank, by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENEral, as required by the 11th section of the Act entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," passed on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me, that the "Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, of the City of Philadelphia, has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

NOTICE. BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, on the 14th instant, voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.

11-23 wfm 1m J HOCKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section Two of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864, that the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor, by the laws of the United States.

J. WRIGARD, Jr., Cashier.

11-23-w-m-1m

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY, Major and Recruiting Officer.

sn5-tf

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER 1-6

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

D. W. CLARK,
No. 602 CHESNUT STREET.

Has now on hand a very large stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER-PLATED WARE, Selected expressly for the coming HOLIDAY TRADE, which are being sold at extraordinarily low prices. We have a large stock of the following goods:—

Gold Watches,
Silver Watches,
Ladies' Watches,
Gents' Watches,
Boys' Watches,
American Watches,
English Watches,
Swiss Watches,
Gold Vest Chains,
Gold Chatelaine Chains,
Gold Neck Chains,
Gold Pencil Cases,
Gold Pens,
Gold Toothpicks,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Armlets,
Gold Bosom Studs,
Gold Sleeve Buttons,
Gold Watch Keys,
Gold Pins, Gents',
Gold Pins, Ladies',
Gold Pins, Misses',
Gold Bead Chatelaine,
Gold Ear Rings,
Gold Finger Rings,
Gold Scarf Pins,
Gold Bracelets,
Gold Lockets,
Gold Charms,
Gold Watch Hooks,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Napkin Rings,
Silver Fruit Knives,
Silver Fob Chains,
Silver Vest Chains,

SILVER PLATED WARE, Plated on genuine Albata metal, and warranted;

Tea Sets,
Cake Baskets,
Fruit Baskets,
Card Receivers,
Butter Dishes,
Syrup Pitchers,
Sugar Dishes,
Breakfast Casters,
Dinner Casters,
Pickle Casters,
Spoon Holders,
Salvers,
Urns,
Salt Stands,
Goblets,
Cups,
Call Bells,
Napkin Rings,
Fish Knives,
Pie Knives,
Ice Cream Knives,
Cake Knives,
Crumb Knives,
Children's Knives,
Children's Forks,
Children's Spoons,
Oyster Ladles,
Soup Ladles,
Table and Dessert Spoons,
Tea, Sugar, and Salt Spoons,
Tea and Dessert Forks,

PLATED JEWELRY.

We have on hand a large lot of fine plated Jewelry, which we are closing out at cost prices to make room for other goods. Those wishing goods in our line would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. All goods warranted as represented.

D. W. CLARK, No. 602 CHESNUT Street.

N.B.—Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired by experienced workmen, and warranted. Engraving neatly executed. 11-23-wfs&tu12-31

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHARLES DUMMIG,
No. 812 CHESNUT STREET.

Begs leave to inform his esteemed customers that his present stock of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS

Surpasses that of any former importation. Having selected with care every article himself, he can truly say that there is no similar establishment in the country that can compare with his. As to prices, getting his goods from the first manufacturers and artists in Europe, those dealers who buy from the importers here to sell again can certainly not compete with him. Of the following goods he keeps so large a variety, and in such entirely new styles, as no other store in this city can offer:—

LADIES' WORK-BOXES.
JEWELRY, ODOR, AND GLOVE BOXES.
NECESSARIES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WRITING DESKS—DRESSING CASES.
FANS, PARIS GILT AND BRONZE GOODS.
PAPIER MACHE—BOHEMIAN GLASS.
VASES—OF FINEST ANTIQUE AND MODERN.
CUTLERY—FINEST ENGLISH WALKING CANES.
CRICKET AND ARCHERY IMPLEMENTS.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
LADIES' BAGS—OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS.
CARDS, POCKET-BOOKS, CIGAR CASES.
PURSES AND PORTMONNAIES.
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.
CHESS, DOMINOES, LOTTOES.
CRIBBAGE, COUNTERS, CHESS, AND BACKGAMON BOARDS.
BAGATELLE AND TIVOLI.
IN TOYS—This department is complete in every variety known, with many novel things never before imported. Dolls, the very large variety, of every kind known, kept in this store, surpasses in beauty and tasteful dressing anything known here and in Europe. This is no idle boast; Ladies should call and see them. 11-30-2t

1864. **HOLIDAYS.** 1865.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,

Invite attention to a choice stock of

WRAPPERS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
SMOKING CAPS. 12-3-1m

With a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye-Glasses, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Spy Glasses, Stereoscopes and Views, Magic Lanterns, Boxes of Drawing Instruments, Pocket Compasses, Fancy Thermometers, Globes, Air Pumps, Electric Machines, Galvanic Batteries, Spelling Boards with Movable Letters, &c. &c., for saleby

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.
Illustrated Catalogues gratis. 11-30

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT LOW PRICES.

Having determined to retire from business, and wishing to close out my entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Table Cutlery, &c., within sixty days, I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, and solicit an examination of these goods, most of which are good styles and of fine quality.

THOMAS C. GARRETT,
11-30-2t No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
What would be a more acceptable Christmas present
FOR A GENERAL,
FOR A COLONEL,
FOR A CAPTAIN,
FOR A LIEUTENANT,
FOR A SURGEON,
than a handsome PRESENTATION SWORD, SASH and BELT, such as can always be obtained, in the highest artistic finish, at GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROS'., Manufacturing Jewelers, Sansom street Hall, No. 418 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia. 11-29-12t

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

NURSING MADE EASY.

BROWN'S
PATENT BABY-TENDER,
OR, MAGIC SPRING CRADLE,

The most useful and delightful Nursery Invention of the age.

From a Vertical and Noiseless Cradle it is instantly converted into a Spring Chair, Reclining Couch, Baby-Jumper, Baby-Horse, Baby-Walker, High Chair, Nursery chair, Hobby Horse, and Gymnasium.

It effectually obviates the evils of the rocking motion affords great relief to mothers, exercises and delights children, and saves the expense of a Nurse.

Also a large variety of Fancy Holiday Goods, at the

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,
No. 932 CHESNUT STREET.
12-6-1m JOHN A. MURPHY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Has on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also, a beautiful assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Silver Ware in great variety, suitable for Bridal and Birthday Presents.

My assortment of Diamond Jewelry is complete, and at less price than can be found in this city.

Old Gold, Silver & Diamonds Bought for Cash.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other precious stones to dispose of, will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash prices.

12-6-1m ALSO,

Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

G. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:—

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, December 8, 1864.
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., THURSDAY, December 15, 1864.
TRENTON, N. J., THURSDAY, December 22, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Colonel First Division, Quartermaster-General's Office.

12-1-18t

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, November 29, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on

FRIDAY, December 1, 1864,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES.
On FRIDAY, December 9, 1864,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Colonel, in charge 1st Division, 12-1-7t Quartermaster-General's Office.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, Camp and Garrison Equipage, Tent Cuttings, &c.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF QUARTERMASTER'S SUPPLIES, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth, between H and I streets, north, Washington City, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, under the direction of Captain D. G. THOMAS, A. D. C., U. S. A., a lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of:—

Infantry and Cavalry Coats, Trowsers, Shirts, Drawers, Felt Hats, Trumpets, Bugles, Metallic Scales, Drums, Flags, Tents, Books, Mess Pans, Camp Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hatchets, Haversacks, Canteens, Old Iron, Brass, Rope, &c.

ALSO,

About 100 tons of Tent Cuttings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Successful bidders must remove their purchases on or before December 21.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, 11-28-15t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF STEAM TUG AND BARGES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at Government wharf, foot of G street, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, one steam tug and four Schuylkill barges, as follows:—

Steam tug "C. G. SAWTELLE."
Barge "ANTHONY CLINTON."
do "CITIZEN."
do "MILTON WILKINS."
do "UNITED STATES."

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brig.-Gen and Chief Quartermaster, 11-28-15t Depot of Washington, D. C.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,

Educational Publishers & Booksellers,

REMOVED TO

No. 512 ARCH STREET.

Office in New York,

11-8-1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

CHARLES E. CLARK'S
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
AT No. 15 N. ELEVENTH STREET,
11-29tf PHILADELPHIA.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!
To Whom it May Concern—
All person who can appreciate a good HAIR CUT
should go to
PFLINGER'S.
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Post Office, where they can get their hair cut to suit them when all others fail. One trial will convince any one that it is the place of all others in these United States 12-6-7t

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY FOR DEAFNESS,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

CATARRH,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
ASTHMA,
SCROFULA,
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,
THROAT DIFFICULTIES

Diseased Eyes, Loss of Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Insanity, Fits, Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head.

CONSUMPTION.

With all and every disease which to-fests the human body cured effectually by

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY
PRICE $5.

OFFICES—No. 410 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, No. 16 UNION Street, New York, and No. 18 PEMBERTON Square, Boston.

No hearing with instruments.
No blowing in the ears.
No sounding up the nostrils or introducing wires.
No pouring medicines down the throat.
The METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will reach every portion that drugs and instruments will reach, and thousands of places besides.

Truth is mighty and must prevail; error is inseparably connected with death—consequently must sooner or later come into oblivion.

In all the universe there is nothing so completely overlawed up in error as the facts, forces, and motives connected with the physical and mental constitution of the race.

This sad state of things is the result of ignorance and blindness on the part of those who profess to administer health and life to the people, while in fact, the multitude know God from the system all together. All Physicians err exclusively in metaphysics, and can never be separated apart from the same.

There are men who make a business of treating some for diseases. They prepare instruments, too painful to think of, with which to experiment on poor sufferers, who have strength, neither physically nor mentally to undergo such death dealing experiments.

He who created the human body always speaks of it as a mighty whole, and the man must be a knave or fool who would attempt to divide the system into sections, and treat any disease specifically, independent of the pure, mighty whole to which they belong. All such practitioners treat effects, but know nothing of the cause, however. Thus the world is nothing less than a vast hospital.

The alarming condition of the people, especially the diseased, who are weak with disease before they come to bed into life, together with our sad experience in having been bereaved of dear friends, who have passed untimely graves by being generated on.

These circumstances, with many others which might be mentioned, are an irresistible stimulus to the poor sufferer, and every man who has the life and health of himself and their loved ones in his hands, and is conscientiously administering medicines which the patient is not able to know the name or nature of, has under these circumstances the privilege to demand of every such physician to furnish them with a chart of his character, that they may know its qualifications, &c., &c.; indeed every physician should be compelled to have it hung up in his office, that all hours. It is only through this channel

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

LIST OF EXCHANGED PRISONERS ARRIVING FROM SAVANNAH.

The following additional names of returned Pennsylvania prisoners from Savannah have been furnished us by our reporter from Annapolis:—

Thos Fisher, Co. I, 16th Cav; Jno J Ford, G, 20th Cav; Geo Meredith, G, 20th Cav; R G Rhodes, C, 17th Cav; Jno Jonesan, B, 11th Cav; Henry Case, B, 11th Cav; Geo Rabine, D, 11th Cav; Sam Anderson, L, 11th Cav; H J Borchart, L, 11th Cav; Geo Bishop, musn, B, 11th Cav; Chas Morgan, K, 20th Cav; John Stewart, L, 20th Cav; Wm Wheeland, F, 20th Cav; A Bleiler, A, 20th Cav; Alexander Weiberill, K, 19th Cav; Wm Herrell, K, 19th Cav; W Peterson, E, 19th Cav; M Martin, A, 18th Cav; Nathan Henderson, I, 17th Cav; John L Fink, A, 2d Cav; W R Dunn, G, 2d Cav; Sgt M H Luce, I, 2d Cav; Corp Josiah Coulter, 2d Cav; Sgt Conrad Siebentop, C, 2d Cav; B W Jones, K, 4th Cav; Sgt John Moore, G, 4th Cavalry; John S Reinbert, M, 5th Cavalry; Sgt H L Sitler, I, 2d Cav; John Price, E, 20th Cav; Theo Dubois, E, 5th Cav; John George, I, 8th Cav; Geo Bothel, K, 14th Cav; G D Bowers, teamster, E, 14th Cav; H C Blaney, E, 14th Cav; Daniel Roschsinger, H, 14th Cav; James Simms, H, 14th Cav; Fred'k Ickley, D, 14th Cav; Ross Hewitt, F, 14th Cav; J W Dunlap, G, 7th Cavalry; Corp James Harden, G; L H Walker, G, 22d Cavalry; J W Long, G, 12th Cavalry; John W Brenner, A, 2d Heavy Artillery; Samuel Cassidy, A, 2d Artillery; C H Abrahams, A, 2d Artillery; John Shimp, A, 2d Artillery; James Harris, A, 23d Infantry; Alex McCain, K, 53d; Sgt John Chrisman, B, 53d; L D Bort, D, 145th; George Hudson, D, 145th; Charles Oakley, H, 145th; J H Estabrook, H, 140th; H D Hills, A, 145th; Q M Sergeant George McMahan, 116th; W H Nycum, K, 116th; Joseph Sewell, D, 45th; Geo Suesfur, B, 61st; Corporal James Connolly, K, 63d; Wales Ashton, G, 63d; E L Potter, G, 11th Res; John Darrish, E, 50th; Jacob Himmerman, I, 50th; George R Price, F, 69th; Patrick Quigley, K, 69th; Thos Corson, F, 69th; Adam Gitter, F, 106th; James McKern, H, 106th; K Denny, D, 106th; Jos Edes, F, 106th; John Webber, F, 106th; Samuel McCandless, H, 106th; Jos H Smith, F, 106th; Corp J Houghton, F, 106th; Sgt R F Whitmeyer, F, 106th; Sgt Wm H Kitchen, F, 106th; J W Spencer, C, 106th; Jacob B Miller, C, 148th; M V Doud, B, 118th; J H Diffenderfer, drum major, 1st Res; Levi Myers, I, 7th; Moses Smith, B, 85th; Sgt Jos Clark, G, 183d; Thos Springfield, H, 72d; Sgt J W McDonald, F, 72d; William Seymour, E, 184th; Jas A Wilson, H, 102d; Theo Williamson, D, 49th; Asa Simonson, B, 3d Reserves; D Geffening, K, 12th Res; Jno Weaver, F, 26th; L R Stehlman, I, 18th; E McManamon, A, 98th; Michl Murphy, D, 51st; J Jones, A, 54th; Jacob Sailor, C, 9th; Emi Sailor, C, 9th; Wm DeHaven, D, 67th; Jas H Cunningham, F, 140th; Jno Glenn, G, 2d Cav; Jno Amber, K, 72d; Jno Allen, F, 72d; Wm Wilson, A, 112th; J F Welsh, K, 55th; Sergt W H Haskins, K, 69th; Josh Walters, F, 67th; T Miller, 20th Cav; Robt Uber, K, 20th Cav; A L Fowler, I, 148th; Jno Kort, K, 61st; Robt Shall, I, 63d; J Dand, I, 63d; Samuel Bradley, B, 79th; Owen Braidy, G, 72d; P F O'Donnell, musician, H, 7th; James McCarty, D, 83d; Sgt Jones Bradbury, C, 99th; Miller Evans, K, 100th; James Leonard, F, 101st; James P Miller, F, 103d; W B Cunningham, musician, A, 103d; Edward Eberbach, H, 118th; William P Chceny, F, 139th; William Taylor, D, 183d; H M Rinard, F, 18th Infantry; George W Strauser, private, E, 134th Infantry; James Donaghue, D, 69th; D W Bussard, K, 10th Pa Reserves; R H Carter, A, 149th; Drum-Major William Carroll, C, 145th; Sergeant J W Frost, I, 62d; Sergeant Nathan Trine, G, 145th; Sergeant D G Gordon, C, 9th Cav; Sergeant Alex Gilsin, E, 1st Heavy Art; Serg't R A Hutchinson, L, 4th Cav; Serg't Jas L Jones, C, 110th; Serg't John L Barnes, A, 149th; Serg't B B Cross, H, 78th; Geo Walker, L, 2d Cav; Serg't Geo Wiegand, F, 3d do; Serg't C S Marks, I, 4th do; Alex H Wilson, K, 8th do; Geo S Brock, H, 13th do; Jos West, M, do; John A Joseph, H, 14th do; Jos W Morton, A, 18th do; Jos W Hart, F, 2d Art; Lewis S Ascough, A, do; Sam Gundson, B, 6th Reserves; John A Brooks, C, 8th do; Jos Carson, E, 27th; George Dunlop, E, 55th; James M Holland, C, do; Alexander Carl, K, do; H C Scrimminger, 9th do; Jacob Christian, B, 3d Light Art; Chas Gray, H, 145th; Jacob Neill, E, 5th Cav; Israel Menges, 51th; W Mack, K, 5th Cav; S H Devlin, E, 7th Reserves; W H Johns, H, 118th; Wm Creelman, I, do; John Little, K, 71st; John Corcoran, G, do; A Little, A, 126th; Corporal H F Reigel, F, 184th; Esau Powell, C, 140th; Wm Colton, H, 126th; Charles Gotwalt, A, 67th; Henry Shaffer, G, 7th Res; Frank McClarren, I, 69th; John Fay, E, 118th; H E Williams, do; A H Arnold, H, 1st Cav; E Austin, E, 72d; H C Gilbert, D, 183d; G Meadville, F, 70th; Wm T Blume, G, 20th Cav; T Malone, B, 87th; O W Royer, A, 2d Heavy Art; Sgt M Kelly, G, 187th; H Hyland, A, 82d; Corporal R Connor, C, 150th; A Koch, K, 54th; —— Devilbiss, D, 181th; Sgt W J Wood, H, 11th Reserves; P W Hoopes, A, 1st do; Henry Wike, C, 7th do; W H Alvord, E, 53d Infantry; John Jackson, F, 2d Heavy Art; Philip Ansty, E, 55th; Wm Sweet, A, 11th Cav; P White, bugler, L, 11th Cav; Israel Mungon, F, 54th; Serg't D Cement, E, 145th; John Harsh, E, 50th; W Nottingham, D, 55th; John Keating, A, 5th; Geo Anderson, E, 55th; Corp H Anthony, H, 50th; J J Burger, F, 148th; Jno Banks, F, 184th; H B Blackburn, A, 184th; Jas H Benson, B, 72d; M Brenneman, B, 12th Cav; B S Russell, A, 17th; C Beames, C, 98th; Jos E Wilson, F, 90th; H C Peterson, B, 97th; N Stocker, E, 97th; Jno Deper, E, 54th; Isaac Matterson, G, 88th mtd inf; John Bamsey, H, 55th mtd inf; Wm Mahaddy, K, 53d; Jas Wharton, A, 88th; E Behney, C, 149th; Wm Chisholm, C, 55th; S G Coyllzer, F, 118th; Patrick Connor, H, 53d; J W Curley, G, 17th Cav; T F Devlin, A, 75th; Thos Ditton, E, 83d; Alex Forbes, B, 97th; E J Fatzanger, A, 97th; Thos Rapt, I, 116th; Wm Howard, A, 55th; Corp Russell Lincoln, H, 4th Cav; J W C McCurdy, K, 103d; A Wattminn, I, 62d; F McCarty, G, 119th; Q M Sgt Francis Mullen, 45th; Jacob Miller, E, 11th Cav; Henry Ochs, E, 4th Cav; A Penny, K, 103d; R Isothrock, H, 78th; Corp John P Huter, K, 51st; David Horton, F, 103d; C H Hoskins, M, 11th Cav; F Jacobie, A, 6th Res; W C Kness, D, 103d Res; John D Kirkpatrick, D, 4th Cav, O D Lyons, F, 6th Res; R E Lewis, G, 82d; Samuel Lord, B, 12th Cav; Corp John Straubaige, G, 17th Cav; G W Sober, F, 149th; W U Smith, L, 20th Cav; George W Smith, B, 105th; Corp D A Seske, D, 103d; John F Schnetze, E, 87th; Sgt Joseph Thompson, C, 69th; George Tormey, B, 87th; R Vandell, A, 2d Heavy Art; John J Weaver, M, 13th Cav; F M Wilson, I, 4th Cav; W H Wiseman, A, 184th; S Weber, D, 49th; D Young, K, 6th Res; P Churchfield, E, 55th; William Grimes, D, 75th Cav; W M Ridenour, B, 14th.

—A panic was caused lately in the Surrey Theatre, London, by the thoughtlessness of a tipsy sailor, who shouted "Fire." A general rush was made towards the doors, and the alarm was with difficulty allayed. No lives were lost, but several women fainted and were severely crushed.

—At a recent sale of an autograph collection at Rome, three receipts for money paid, all of them highly interesting, changed hands; one by Bramante, another by Michael Angelo, and the third by Raffaelle. Michael Angelo receipts for the sum of twelve hundred scudi, which was a balance owing to him for the monument of Julius the Second; Raffaelle received one hundred scudi for a picture, which he acknowledges with the following words:—"*Io Raffaello d'Urbino ho riciuto scudi cento d'oro si supra.*"

—Miss Fryer, a lady formerly resident in Edinburgh, and who has just died in England, has left a very large sum, said to amount to about sixty thousand pounds, for Scotch charities, including sixteen thousand pounds to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and two thousand pounds towards the fund for the endowment of the West Port Territorial Free Church in Edinburgh.

HENRY RASKE,
NEW FUR STORE,
No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.

ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.

HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
11-22-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN
DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh.
I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7-tf OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race, Above Eighth street.
Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to with despatch. 12-6-1m*

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 232 CARTER Street, and No. 141 BOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-22

TO THE PUBLIC.
DETECTION OF COUNTERFEITERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, October 29, 1864.

Congress, by an act passed at its last session, placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be employed in the prosecution of measures for the detection and punishment of persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, fractional currency, and other securities of the United States. This fund is devoted to the payment of rewards to detectives and others through whose instrumentality offenders are brought to justice; and its administration, and the conduct of the measures referred to are placed, by order of the Secretary, under the immediate supervision of the undersigned, to whom all communications relating thereto, or to the offenses indicated, should be addressed. Liberal rewards have already been paid to several parties who have aided in the apprehension of counterfeiters.

It is hoped that the stimulus thus offered, added to the interest which all good citizens must feel in the suppression of crimes tending to impair the credit of the national securities, and thus embarrass all business operations, will induce the earnest co-operation of all capable of affording any aid in the efforts being made by the Department for the attainment of that desirable end. It is especially urged that all persons having a knowledge of facts important to be known by the Department, concerning such offenses, will communicate them fully and promptly to the undersigned.

Publishers of newspapers throughout the country will render essential service to the Government and the public by giving conspicuous publication to this card.

EDWARD JORDAN,
1-16-w3m Solicitor of the Treasury.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"

is hereby published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled
"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12-2 4w

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
Lowest Prices in the city.
BOURNE,
sel-fmw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA
SKATE DEPOT.
LESLEY & CO.,
No. 607 MARKET STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Beltzer's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
H. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Pompton Patent Eccentric Floor Skates,
Shaler's Patent Floor Skates,
The American Patent Floor Skate.
A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of
STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.
Lovett's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps. 12 3-4w
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LADIES',
GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
PARLOR AND ICE SKATES.
J. B. SHANNON,
12-2?wsmlm No. 1009 MARKET STREET.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES
FOR
LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,
NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,
11-23-1m No. 919 MARKET STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-18 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
Sewing Machines.
No. 715 CHESNUT St., Philada.

FURNITURE.
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.
GOULD & CO.'S,
Union Furniture Depots,
N. E. Cor. MINTH and MARKET, and
11-16wtuth1 N. E. Cor SECOND AND RACE STS.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
sel0-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
sel0-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.
THE "GREAT FAMILY ECONOMIZER."
IT IS THE
BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE WRINGER
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
IT IS THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE MADE.
It is the only Wringer with the
PATENT COG WHEEL REGULATOR
For turning both rolls together, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft, as all Wringers without
COG WHEELS
Will do, no matter how strongly it may be asserted to the contrary.
It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog Wheels give it a power which renders it a most EXCELLENT WASHER, as testified to by thousands who have it in use. It saves time, labor, clothes, and money. It will pay for itself in the SAVING OF CLOTHING ALONE every six months.
EIGHT SIZES.—The usual Family Sizes are No. 1, No. 2½, and No. 2. These have
COG WHEELS,
And are warranted in every particular.
Nos. 2¾ and 3 are not warranted or recommended, having so small rolls that Cogs cannot be used, although they are of the same size and price as those sold by other makers.
E. L. BURNHAM,
No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia.
11-28-mwslm Manufacturers' Agent for East Penns.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER,
or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
5-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FINANCIAL.

MICHAEL JACOBS,
BANKER,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.
STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 11-26-1m

HENRY APPLE,
GAUGER AND COOPER,
No. 205 S. Water Street, below Walnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of work made of old and new stuff, always on hand or made to order.
Coal packed in hogsheads for shipping. All kinds of trimmings punctually attended to. 11-29

COLONEL M. EINSTEIN,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 7 FARQUHAR BUILDING,
11-28-3m WALNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD,
BUYING AND SELLING STOCKS ON COMMISSION.

GOLD, GOLD, GODL.
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
aul-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-4m

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fa5-t

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.
The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of [50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.
The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.
All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
11-15-1m Philadelphia.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-8 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. (mhl

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40s.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh30-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 5, 1864.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, December 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the immediate delivery of the following articles:—
50 PAIRS FLOGGED BOOTS, No. 5, Army Standard.
500 do do do No. 6, do do
2000 do do do No. 7, do do
500 do do do No. 8, do do
Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charges at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Wednesday, December 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Thursday, December 15, 1864.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Endorse envelope "Proposal for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
12-7-5t Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 1102 GIRARD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., for furnishing the stationery that may be required at this office, in accordance with the following schedule, for six months commencing January 1, 1865:—
White Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
White Legal Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
White Letter Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 8 pounds per ream.
White Commercial Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 4 pounds per ream.
White Folio Post Paper, ruled. Name price of paper per ream.
Buff Envelope Paper, 24x32 inches.
Blotting Paper, 19x24 inches. Price per sheet.
Blank Books, cemr size, full bound. Price per quire.
Blank Books, folio size, full bound. Price per quire.
Blank Books, cap size, half bound. Price per quire.
Envelopes, white or buff, No. 12. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 9x4 inches. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 8¼x3¾ inches. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 5½x3 inches. Price per 1000.
Letter Copying Books, letter and cap size, 500 and 1000 pages each, per dozen.
Memorandum Books, octavo, per dozen.
Writing Fluid, equal to Arnold's, quart and pint bottles.
Copying Ink, equal to Arnold's, quart and pint bottles.
Carmine Ink, Equal to Davids', glass bottles and stoppers.
Ink Powder, per dozen papers.
Lead Pencils, equal to Faber's, Nos. 2 and 3, per dozen.
Red and Blue Pencils, equal to Faber's, per dozen.
Glass Inkstands, assorted, per dozen.
Steel Pens, assorted, per gross.
Steel Pens, Gillott's, Nos. 303 and 404, per gross.
Pen Holders, assorted, per dozen.
Tin Paper Folders, per dozen.
Red Sealing Wax, ½-ounce and 1-ounce sticks, per pound.
Red Tape, No. 23, per dozen pieces.
Glass jars of Mucilage and Brushes, large and small sizes, per dozen.
All the articles must be of the best quality. Samples of each article must accompany each bid, with the name of the bidder distinctly marked thereon, and only one price must be named for each article.
Should any articles not enumerated above be wanted, they must be furnished at the lowest market price.
Proposals must be made only upon the regular forms furnished at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids, or parts of bids, deemed incompatible with its interests.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-7-12t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR CUTTING AND CORDING FIREWOOD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Nos. 534 and 536 Fourteenth street,
Near New York Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1864.
Written Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, 1864, for cutting and corded 5000 to 20,000 cords of WOOD, on lands within the limits of this Department, in Virginia or Maryland, to be designated by the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.
The wood must be cut four feet in length, and split to the usual size of cord wood, and the cord will be eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet and four inches high.
The contractor will be required to make all necessary roads, and to cord the wood in places easily accessible to teams.
Any further information desired can be obtained upon application at this office.
An oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States must accompany each bid.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Cutting and Cording Firewood," and addressed to
M. J. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
11-30-8t Department of Washington.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 46 degrees north and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north.
Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 42 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows:—
On Route No. 1..... $100,000
On Route No. 2..... 200,000
On Route No. 3..... 60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation from Route No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES,
11-19-30t Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.
Horses, suitable for Cavalry or Artillery service, will be purchased at Gleaboro depot, in open market, till December 31, 1864.
Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $186 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in Charge First Division,
12-1-27t Quartermaster General's Office.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.
All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.
Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.
11-1 Depot of Washington.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying the heavy Gill Arsenal with the following articles:—
HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES, Army Standard.
The Tents to be made of 28-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 12 ounces to the linear yard.
The Flies to be made of 28-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 10 ounces to the linear yard.
SHELTER TENTS, Army standard. To be made of Cotton Duck, 83 inches wide, to weigh 9 ounces to the linear yard.
All of the above tents and flies to be made according to the specifications adopted by the Quartermaster's Department.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace the guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
The bids must state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the article bid for.
HERMAN BIGGS,
12-3 6t Colonel Quartermaster's Department.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 30, 1864.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned until TUESDAY, December 13, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:—
Camp Colors for Infantry..... Army Standard.
Hospital Tent Poles, sets, do
Wall do do, do
Hospital Tent Pins, large, do
Do do small, do
Wall do large, do
Wall do small, do
Company Order Books, do
Do Clothing Account Books, do
Do Descriptive do, do
Do Morning Report do, do
Post Order do, do
Post Morning Report do, do
Post Letter do, do
Post Guard Report do, do
Regimental General Order do, do
Do Letter do, do
Do Descriptive do, do
Do Index do, do
Record Target Practice do, do
Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.
To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.
A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, December 14, 1864, and preference will be given to bidders agreeing to complete their deliveries within three months from date of commencement.
Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
12-3-6t Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAG

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of the President possesses what in such documents is exceedingly rare, namely, the merit of brevity. Like all the State papers of its distinguished author, its style is marked and peculiar. It is a plain, unpretending paper, in which the writer displays the simplicity and frankness of his character. There are no superfluous words; no attempts at fine writing; no tropes and figures of speech; and no long-winded paragraphs, in which a score of sentences are employed to set forth a matter which can be as well explained in a single line or two. In short, the Message is a laconic summary of the leading events which have transpired since the close of the last preceding session of Congress, and of the actual present state of the Government both as regards its domestic interests and its foreign relations.

The latter, with a trifling exception or two are quite satisfactory, and there is no intimation even that the friendly intercourse of the United States with any other powers, either on this or the other side of the ocean, is in danger of being seriously or long disturbed. The President refers in terms of deprecation to the contraband commerce that has been carried on by the citizens of foreign nations with the Rebels, and expresses the hope that those merchants may speedily come to the conclusion that it will be safer and more profitable to abandon that illicit trade for one that can now be legitimately carried on through the Southern ports which have recently been opened by proclamation. Touching the political difficulties which have arisen with Brazil, and on the Canadian border, no more is said than that the occurrences call for the exercise of increased vigilance, and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the Governments mutually concerned, to preserve their amicable relations with each other.

Referring, however, to the slave-traders, whom the President properly styles "enemies of the human race," he suggests that Congress shall, in case it deems the present authority of the Executive under the law insufficient for the purpose, make provision for effectually preventing that worst class of pirates from "acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country." This is a wise and humane recommendation, which the National Legislature should take into early and earnest consideration, and we doubt not that both Houses will act upon the subject with all due promptness and vigor.

In respect to our domestic affairs, the Message shows that they are highly auspicious. The public debt is not only quite small, in view of the formidable character and tedious protraction of the war, but it is held by the people themselves, to whom it has become a means of secure and advantageous investment; and in order to promote a wider distribution of the benefits of the debt among all classes of our population, Mr. Lincoln happily proposes the expediency of a Congressional provision that a limited amount of future issues of national securities may be held by any *bona fide* purchaser, "exempt from taxation and seizure for debt." In this suggestion, Mr Lincoln not only had an eye to the public advantage of making the national debt the private property of the people, who are thereby directly interested in maintaining the financial credit of the Government, but he was also actuated by the feelings of his benevolent heart in urging on Congress a measure which, he says, "would enable every prudent person to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want."

The question of peace and the best mode of attaining it, which is perhaps that particular subject about which most persons feel the deepest interest, was reserved for the closing part of the Message; and we must say that it is discussed with a directness and candor, as well as moderation, quite beyond general expectation. While declaring that offers to negotiate with Mr. Davis are rendered entirely superfluous by his repeatedly avowed purpose to accept peace only on conditions which the Administration cannot possibly concede, and expressing, further, a determination to prosecute the war until the Rebellion is conquered by force, if necessary, the President says the insurgents may have a cessation of hostilities by simply laying down their arms, and that this principle has been open to them for a full year, and is yet open. But he adds that public duty may, ere long, require that the door be closed, and that more vigorous measures than have heretofore been tried be adopted to quell the insurrection, which must eventually be treated with a degree of severity proportioned to its stubbornness and malignity. It is not said that the abandonment of slavery shall be an absolute condition of peace, but it is very distinctly stated that the "Emancipation Proclamation" will not be retracted or modified; and that, as regards the remanding into bondage of such slaves as have been freed, Mr. Lincoln would not consent to be even the instrument of the popular will in the execution of any such cruel wrong.

On the whole, the Rebels are given a most free and easy method of returning to their political duty, and if they do not avail themselves of it in time, they cannot complain hereafter that they were not offered a peace on terms eminently conciliatory and honorable, or blame any but themselves for the consequences they incur by a stiff-necked persistence in treason.

THE PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION.

The tax-gatherer is an official not especially beloved by any member of the community. We may have a respect for him bordering upon veneration, and cherish all those emotions with which we naturally regard all the representatives of authority; but we certainly are not glad to see him. We do not welcome his approach, and we do not think over kindly of him when he has departed. And yet he is a most necessary member of society. He is the instrument of producing some of our greatest good.

We make up our minds that the war cannot be sustained without taxation, but we disagree as to the method by which taxes should be apportioned. An equal distribution of the public burdens would seem to be the most satisfactory mode. When any differences are made in the amount of taxation, it would seem that they should be regulated less by the amount of revenue than the source whence it is derived. It is the wealth and resources of the people which should be impartially taxed. The people it is who are interested in the war, and upon them the Government-sustaining taxes should be made equally to fall.

In connection with this subject, the references of the Secretary of the Treasury to the several acts passed by Congress, with a view to provide the large means required to meet annual expenditures, are significant and interesting. To meet the anticipated expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, Congress authorized a loan of $370,000,000. In addition to this Congress further authorized a direct tax of $20,000,000, and a tax of three per centum on the excess of all incomes over eight hundred dollars per annum. Experience showed, however, that the estimate of the Secretary was inadequate, and Congress was asked to provide for a probable deficiency of nearly $214,000,000. These data illustrate how wide of the mark the most careful estimates will sometimes be, and that an impartial application of the principles of taxation is as imperative as taxation itself. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury asserts that $300,000,000 at least should be realized from internal duties; and the suggestion is made that a commission, properly constituted, for the purpose of inquiring as to profitable sources of revenue, and devising improvements in the modes of its collection, might result in much assistance to Congress in its deliberations on the subject.

The Secretary believes that a tax on sales might become a very large and important item of revenue, through the application of stringent rules requiring frequent periodical returns, verified by oath, and coupled with the power to compel an exhibit of books of account. He further suggests the collection of an income tax from all without exemption and argues that the adoption of a scale augmenting the rate of taxation upon incomes as they rise in amount could not be considered oppressive or unjust, inasmuch as the ability to pay increases in much more arithmetical proportion as the amount of income exceeds the limits of reasonable necessity.

A tax on tobacco, in the leaf or unmanufactured, the Secretary of the Treasury believes is the only means by which a duty on that article can be collected fairly and equally, and through which an adequate amount of revenue can be obtained from it. The Committee of Ways and Means will immediately consider the bill introduced by Mr Stevens in regard to the tax on tobacco, and further regulations with respect to the exportation, and the paying and accepting of gold and silver coin.

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

The Constitution when originally framed was made as nearly perfect as its authors deemed possible, but the fact that it was still susceptible of improvement was declared by the special provision made for its amendment. To prevent the sudden change of the fundamental instrument of government caused by the fluctuations of popular sentiment, they provided a series of checks which would prevent premature legislation. That the document is not perfect has been declared by our ancestors, when they adopted twelve amendments of the nature of a bill of rights. The onward march of our country, of civilization and humanity, demands a corresponding modification in the instruments of civil government.

The "Magna Charta," at the time of its being drawn by force from an unwilling tyrant, was a grand triumph of the people over their oppressors; but the doctrines of that instrument are but trite phrases to American ears, which have long been accustomed to the sound of the minute-guns of freedom. So with the Constitution. When in 1789 its ratification was hailed with a nation's jubilee, it was the most perfect production of statesmanship; but we have advanced since that day; and unless our system of government is progressive, it will act like a dead weight to draw our people further and further from the goal of perfect civilization and freedom.

There are at the present time two amendments before the National Legislature.

The first, forever abolishing human slavery will be adopted. As his Excellency states in his late message, "an intervening election shows almost certainly that the next Congress will pass the measure if this one does not. Hence there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will pass; at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better?"

Our sentiments in regard to such an action have already been too frequently reiterated to need a repetition here. We demand, in the name of justice, liberty, and humanity, that this dark blot on our nation's escutcheon be forever erased.

There is, however, a second amendment which is now being warmly advocated, but in a desultory manner. Our religious community have been for some months past laboring to procure a recognition of the sovereignty of the Almighty in our National Constitution. They have made considerable advancement in their work, but if the matter had been properly conducted a tenfold greater progress would have been achieved. They have held conventions which have never been advertised, which were composed of no regularly elected delegates from the various churches, which had no system of centralization, and whose very existence was unknown to the general public. If they expect to achieve success, they must adopt another plan—circulate freely the question among the people; let the pulpits speak; let the press be heard; and by concerted action a triumph may be procured.

The leaders of the measure proposed, not to simply add to the Preamble a concise sentence acknowledging the supreme power of the Almighty God, but to alter the text of other portions of the article. The paragraphs which were rounded by the pen of Hamilton or Franklin cannot have their rotundity made more perfect by any member of the Church or State of the present day. It is simply presumptuous to attempt to correct; the only allowable action is to amend, not in word, but in idea, not in the phraseology, but in the fact.

We deem it both just and proper that a recognition of Divine Power should be made. When Constantine held aloft his banner with the cross inscribed, bearing the motto, "By this we conquer," victory was vouchsafed to him, and the Roman Empire reached a grandeur and power which all her heathen emperors had failed to attain. Let us, then, add to our national instrument an humble acknowledgment of the Almighty's power; let us place upon our "Magna Charta," as we have upon our coin—"In God we trust." Then will victory like that of Constantine be granted to us, and a nation abounding in power, freedom, and enterprise hold under its authority all our American continent.

The omission in the original of this recognition was purely accidental. Would a man like Washington, with his high religious sentiments, not lend his mighty influence in favor of such an amendment, if it had been called to his notice? Would Franklin have consented to thus wilfully insult Deity? It was an oversight; and it is reserved for us, the posterity of the great originators, to perfect their work, to wipe out the insult, and to place our nation right in the eyes of God and man.

It may be argued that such an action would bring religious disputes into the civil Government, that it would tend to a union of Church and State. Such an action as we favor savors of no sect, of no creed, but is the universal sentiment of every intelligent man. That there is an Almighty Power, which governs all, no sane and moral man of the nineteenth century will be prepared to deny. None can therefore take offense at such an amendment. The religious sentiment of our land demands it, the progressive spirit of the present age compels it, and the duty we owe to God and our fellows calls upon us to recognize Jehovah in the fundamental instrument of our free Government.

"REDUCED PRICES."

"It never rains but it pours," and the beleaguered citizens of Richmond, according to the *Whig*, must have realized the truth of this old proverb last Saturday, and blessed their stars that it proved veracious for once. They have long had a reign of Want—a very disagreeable reign, to be sure, and one not entirely calculated to promote physical development or mental quiet. The absence of "something to eat" is generally keenly felt by those who are so unfortunate, in such a case, as to possess an appetite. Precisely in such a predicament have been the Richmond people for sundry months past, at least since the Weldon Railroad was occupied by General Grant. Provisions have turned up scarce. Potatoes were rare—turnips were rarer—and butter, "hog and hominy" were rarest—the last two articles being especially the favorite dishes of the chivalry.

But last Saturday, Ceres, or some other classic goddess—the Richmond editors are so fond of Roman and Grecian mythology—poured upon them such a shower from her cornucopœia, of corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, that they held a perfect jubilee, and "prices were reduced." The *Whig* goes into ecstasies of delight over the prospect of a good dinner at cheap rates. "Corn meal," it says, "went off freely at $40 per bushel; dressed turkeys sold at $15 apiece; and chickens, with the feathers on, brought $10 a pair; pullets, full size, sold at $5 and $6 each; and eggs were only $7 per dozen."

Truly moderate prices for moderate people and moderate means. We are not surprised when these prices are considered, that Jeff. Davis never issues a Thanksgiving proclamation, but, on the contrary, advises his subjects to patronize "nasts." The frequency with which he urges self-abnegation upon the Confederacy in the matter of "eating," has often astonished the North as well as the South. But the secret may be found in the scarcity of supplies, and the extraordinary high prices demanded for turkeys, chickens, pullets, and eggs, all indispensable on a Thanksgiving occasion.

Could Jeff. Davis not manage, now that "prices are reduced," to get up a Thanksgiving in honor of "Hood's great victory at Franklin," and the prospect of "Sherman's total annihilation" in Georgia? It is prudent policy, for by the time that "Hood takes Nashville," and "Sherman is cut to pieces," turkeys, corn meal, etc., will have gone up with a rush. Let the people eat, drink, and be merry while "prices are reduced."

OUR NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The appointment of the Honorable Salmon Portland Chase to the highest judicial position of our land has given universal satisfaction. The claims which Mr. Chase had to the position we presented at large, in our editorial on the "Chief Justiceship," a few days ago. By the Union party he has been held as a leader, if not *the* head of the organization which achieved so grand a victory at the polls. For that triumph the country is indebted in no small degree to the distinguished ex-Secretary of the Treasury. His comprehensive mind will now have a vast field for development; his love of freedom will enable him to decide, like a Christian American, the cases that may come before him for adjudication. His fine legal attainments assure the whole nation that the pride they have always felt in Marshall's erudition, and in Taney's wisdom, will not be lessened in the new appointment, and that his devotion to freedom will place him foremost on the roll of our Chief Justices. We congratulate the loyal North upon the appointment. It is fitting, it is proper, and is only what might have been expected from the previous actions of Mr. Lincoln.

EXIT—LANDIS!

We are glad to learn that the lessee of the Walnut Street Theatre has had the good sense to refuse to allow that establishment to be longer used for Sunday night performances. The following correspondence explains itself:—

"Philadelphia, December 6, 1864.—Dr. S. M. Landis—Dear Sir:—Since seeing you yesterday, so much complaint has been made of the proceedings on last Sabbath evening, that for the interest of the Theatre and Mrs. Garretson's personal interest, I am requested to return you the fifty dollars paid yesterday for next Sunday evening. In case it was occupied as before we have good reason to apprehend a serious disturbance, which caused us to act in time to prevent. Regretting that you cannot carry out your lectures as intended, I am, very respectfully, etc.,

"W. H. Paul,
"Agent for Mrs. M. A. Garretson."

We incline, however, to believe that the only serious disturbances that could be apprehended were the natural manifestations of popular disgust towards an adventurer who, under the guise of a sacred profession, would lure crowds to listen to personal abuse of our most venerated and esteemed citizens. The pastor of the First Progressive Christian Church may attempt to salve his wounds with flaming advertisements, charging his martyrdom to the persecutions of clergymen, but those of the public who have a leisure moment to bestow upon the subject, will attribute his ill fortune to the inherent nastiness of the doctrines which on week-days are expounded to audiences of either sex exclusively.

THE CABINET.

The Changes—The Appointment of Judge Speed as Attorney-General.

Since Mr. Lincoln's inauguration in March, 1861 there have been five changes only in his Cabinet:—Mr. Stanton for Mr. Cameron, Mr. Usher for Mr. Smith, Mr. Fessenden for Mr. Chase, Mr. Dennison for Mr. Blair, and Mr. Speed for Mr. Bates. The seats in the Cabinet are now filled as follows:—

THE CABINET.

Secretary of State.....Wm. H. Seward.
Secretary of War.....Edwin M. Stanton.
Secretary of the Treasury...Wm. P. Fessenden.
Secretary of the Navy.....Gideon Welles.
Secretary of the Interior....John P. Usher.
Postmaster-General.....William Dennison.
Attorney-General.....James S. Speed.

SKETCH OF THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Judge James S. Speed, of Kentucky, the newly appointed Attorney-General, is a resident of Louisville, Ky., and was born near that city. His father was one of the most extensive farmers and slaveowners in Kentucky. His mother, who is still living, at the advanced age of nearly ninety years, in Louisville, has had twelve children, one of whom, Joshua Speed, an elder brother of the subject of this sketch, was for many years the bosom friend, and for a short time the partner of President Lincoln. This gentleman is also still living at Louisville, where he enjoys an enviable character as an able lawyer and influential, enterprising citizen.

James S. Speed has not been prominently before the country as a politician. In 1849, during the attempt to emancipate the slaves in Kentucky, and make the State a free one, Mr. Speed took a prominent part in the contest as an emancipationist. His party was badly defeated, and, having expressed in the contest views which were obnoxious to the large majority of the voters of Kentucky, Mr. Speed had declined to attempt to attain any political success. Since that period he has, therefore, confined himself to the practice of law, and has long been recognized as among the first lawyers of his native State, ranking with Rousseau and several others who have figured more prominently than himself during the war. About three years ago Mr. Speed freed all his slaves, committing himself entirely to the policy of emancipation.

In the beginning of the Rebellion Mr. Speed, with his brother Joshua, General Rousseau, Judge Harlan and others, assumed a determined stand in opposition to the neutral position forced upon Kentucky by the conduct of her authorities, but confined himself to quiet though earnest efforts to stay the current which was fast carrying the State out of the Union. On August 17, 1861, an opportunity offered itself to the Union men to take some action against the secessionists, and Judge Speed, as the Union leader, determined to take advantage of it. The secessionists of the city had called a meeting of sympathy with the South, and had early mustered their strength at the Court House.

Their leaders were on the stand, which was handsomely decorated with white or "peace" flags, awaiting the filling of the hall by their friends, and somewhat anxious at the appearance of numerous well-known Unionists or "abolitionists," as they were then called by the Rebel sympathizers. Everything was in readiness to open the peace meeting, and James Trabue, the principal secession leader, had risen to call the assembly to order, when Judge Speed quietly walked upon the stand and approached the desk prepared for the chairman. He called the attention of the house by rapping on the stand with his cane, knocked aside with an air of contempt the "peace flags" on either side of him, and was about to speak, when he was interrupted by the [illegible] or of the Rebel leaders, who insisted that the house was theirs, and that the meeting was to be addressed by them. Amid the excitement and above the clamor which ensued was heard the stentor an voice of General L H Rousseau proposing Judge Speed as president of the meeting.

He immediately put the question to a vote. A deafening "Aye!" drowned the "Noes" of the Rebels, and perfectly calm and cool, Mr. Speed reached forward, removed the white flags from the stand, and unfurled two small star spangled banners to their stead. In an instant, as if by preconcerted arrangement, from different parts of the hall large and small United States flags were unfurled, and ten minutes afterwards the Secessionists had left the hall, amid the groans of the loyal citizens. Judges Speed and Harlan, and Messrs. Wolfe, Rousseau, and others, followed in strong Union and anti-neutral speeches, and the meeting adopted several very strong resolutions.

Next to General Rousseau's establishment of a Union recruiting camp opposite Louisville, this affair was the first determined step taken by the Unionists of Kentucky to keep the State in the Union. Shortly afterwards it was followed by Rousseau's occupation of the city with his brigade, and the conclusion of the farce of Kentucky neutrality. Since this period Judge Speed has been engaged in aiding the cause of the Government as a private citizen, and to his influence and example in Kentucky the administration of Mr. Lincoln is much indebted for the support which it received in the late election.

Mr. Speed is about fifty years of age, and is yet in the vigor of his powers. He is short in stature, and, though squarely built, is somewhat thin in appearance. The reputation as a lawyer which he had previously won, and his influence with the military powers at Louisville, have of late years very much augmented his business. He formed a copartnership in the law business with Samuel B. Smith, which is still continued in their joint names.

MARRIED.

FOX—RUDY.—On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Wm. L. Chaffin, Mr. Ambrose T. Fox to Miss Emma M. Rudy.

DIED.

BOOTH.—On the 5th instant, Mary Ann, wife of Robert Booth and daughter of the late Matthew Robinson, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1914 N. Front street, above Laurel, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BORIE.—On the morning of the 6th instant, of croup, Walter Sterling, son of Jane and George F. Borie, aged 4 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, Paul street, above Orthodox, Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

DUNTON.—On Sunday, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia, Dr. Robert G. Dunton, in the 36th year of his age. [New York and Boston papers please copy.]

WILLIAMSON.—On the 5th instant, Isabel L., wife of Robt. S. Williamson.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

REDUCTION

IN

FANCY VELVET AND SILK

BONNETS,

TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

NEW STYLES,

LOW PRICES.

VELVET BONNETS made over on the latest Frames—at a moderate cost. FELT BONNETS AND HATS RESHAPED.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WALRAVEN.

CURTAINS

NOVELTIES

IN

RICH CURTAIN GOODS,

WINDOW SHADES,

AND

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

COPYING WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, with considerable leisure time, would like to devote a portion of it to copying or transcribing manuscript. Address "M. F. S.," Western Sub P. O., Philadelphia. 12-7-6t*

THE WYOMING VALLEY CANAL COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable at their office on and after the 24th December. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 24th inst. inclusive. An issue of 1000 shares stock, at $50 per share to Stockholders, in the proportion of one share for every fourteen shares held by them respectively on the 15th instant, and to be paid on or before the 22d instant, is authorized for the purpose of paying off and cancelling bonds to the amount of $50,000, reducing the bonded debt of the Company to $850,000.

JOSEPH H. DULLES, President.

December 6, 1864. 12-7-3t

BRYANT, STRATTON & BANNISTER'S National Commercial College, Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. The most extensive and complete institution of the kind in the country.

Young men who desire a full preparation for the duties and responsibilities of active business life, are invited to call and examine the facilities afforded at this institution.

Call or send for a circular. 12-7-w s

PENMANSHIP—EVENING SCHOOL.—AN excellent opportunity to acquire a rapid and finished handwriting, is now afforded at BRYANT, STRATTON & BANNISTER'S National Commercial College, Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of CHESNUT and TENTH Streets, by attending either day or evening. The Spencerian system of business penmanship is taught in its purity. Call and examine specimens. 12-7-w s

THE DRAKE

PETROLEUM COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES, PAR $10.

$50,000 Cash Working Capital.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $7 50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,

T. HASKINS DU PUY,

President of the Crawford Railroad Company.

VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS D. WATTSON,

Of the Hardware firm of Tridi & Co., No. 518 Market st.

TREASURER,

SAMUEL WORK,

Of Work, McCouch & Co., Bankers, No. 36 S. Third street.

DIRECTORS,

T. HASKINS DU PUY,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
E. S. RICHARDS, of Germantown,
WM. D. SHERKERD, Insurance Agent.
GEORGE P. WAY, of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co.,
A. W. LEISENRING, Cashier Manch Chunk Bank,
EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and one of two hundred and sixty-five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pronounced, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek in every particular, and it is believed, from the large number of oil springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts.

The management have already secured several engines and engaged a competent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bottom, and admirably adapted for boring.

Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Creasent Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in full faith as to its present and prospective value.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.
THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking House of

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
12-7-tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

FOR SALE—OIL CREEK TERRITORY.—A Free or Royalty Interest on one of the most valuable tracts of OIL LAND, ON OIL CREEK, VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. It lies at the junction of

OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN,

and covers about 100 acres of ground, upon which are numerous LEASES, with over SIXTY WELLS thereon, either producing, or in progress and nearly finished. The LESSEES are daily beginning other wells on sites yet unoccupied, as there is room for ONE HUNDRED additional wells.

Those in use are both FLOWING AND PUMPING WELLS, one of which has flowed

1000 BARRELS PER DAY.

The Working Interest of one of the New Wells, sold last week among the operatives themselves at the rate of

$128,000 FOR THE WELL,

and THREE ACRES reserved by the original owner for his residence, sold also at the rate of $700,000.

Such an opportunity, it is believed, has not been recently offered, and would make a producing basis of such value as to afford an immense capital.

Apply to

C. B. DUNGAN,
12-7 No. 436 WALNUT Street.

TELEGRAPHING.—A COMPLETE KNOWledge of the art of Telegraphing can be obtained by attending BRYANT, STRATTON & BANNISTER'S Telegraphic Institute, S. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, either day or evening. The students of this institution have all the advantages of a regular Telegraph Line, and are made familiar with every detail and duty of an office.

Young men and ladies who desire a full knowledge of this art would consult their own interests by attending this school. 12-7 w s

GOOD BOOKS

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

BIBLES, OXFORD EDITION,

FOR THE DESK, FOR THE FAMILY,

AND FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

PRAYER BOOKS. Elegant editions for presents; on tinted paper, very handsomely bound. Price from $5 to $10.

PRAYER BOOKS for the Pew, bound in arabesque or sheep, from $1 to $2.

PRAYER BOOKS for Sunday Schools, from 30c. to $1.

DRIFTED SNOW-FLAKES. A volume of Religious Poetry. A beautiful gift to a sister friend, or to the sick or sorrowing. From $1 25 to $3.

KITTY TREVYLYON. By the author of "The Schonberg Cotta Family." Price, $1 75.

TINY LIBRARY FOR TINY PEOPLE. To Teach them to Read. 4 volumes. 16 colored illustrations. $1.

THE POETS. Illustrated. $4 per volume.

THE POETS. Blue and gold, and green and gold $1 50 per volume.

All the new Books received as soon as published.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS

Selected from the various Church Book Societies and private publishers.

Also, a large assortment of RUSTIC FRAMES, BOOK RACKS, BOOK STANDS, SERMON COPYERS, PEN WIPERS, PORTE-MONNAIES, PORTFOLIOS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY,

No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET,

12-7-10-12-15-17-19-22-24 Philadelphia.

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the Times.

The President's Message is brief, yet very comprehensive and explicit. It presents a satisfactory view of our foreign relations and of all the great departments of our internal administration. The exhibit thus officially authenticated, may well inspire the people with new confidence, though they were already prepared for its general outlines.

The President shows in a very forcible way the undiminished strength of the country in respect to adult males, the first necessity in war. In spite of the havoc made by battle and camp diseases during this mighty war, the number of voters at the last election in the loyal portion of the country, he declares, is greater than was the number in 1860, by 145,000, without including the ninety thousand soldiers who could not vote, or the largely augmented population in the Territories.

This is a remarkable fact. Nothing like it, we believe, can be found in the previous annals of the world. Of course this supply of the drain made by the war has come largely from foreign immigration; but this does not make the increase of strength any the less positive. How different, in this respect, is the condition of the Confederacy, as presented in the late message of Jeff Davis! The Rebel leader directly admitted a most serious diminution of fighting material, and made this a strong point in his bold suggestions respecting the expediency of obtaining soldiers from the servile population. The prime want of the Rebellion—that which, if nothing else, must in due time bring ruin to it—is the want of able-bodied men whereby to keep its armies up to a capacity for resistance.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, though committed to the Rebellion by every prejudice, and writing under all the restraint of the Rebel Capital, did not hesitate, in one of his late letters, to declare that this deficiency, if the war should continue, must sooner or later bring the South to a condition of helplessness. What a volume of meaning is contained in this simple showing by the President that the North is growing stronger, while the South is thus confessedly growing weaker! What stronger incentive could be presented for our perseverance in the war until the Rebellion shall sink, and the National Government, with its invigorating power, be re-established throughout the length of the land!

The most salient feature in the Message is the emphatic declaration of the President that he recognizes but one single condition for peace—and that, the return of Rebels to their allegiance. He says:—"They can at any time have peace simply by laying down their arms, and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution." The President neither insists upon, nor looks for, any stipulation in advance in respect to the abandonment of slavery. His only claim is for an abandonment of armed resistance.

This makes good precisely what we have contended was the true construction of the famous missive, "To whom it may concern." It puts beyond further dispute the President's absolute singleness of purpose, and his determination to maintain the war solely on a Constitutional basis for Constitutional ends. It is true, that he takes occasion here to repeat that he will not attempt either to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation. Yet in this he is perfectly consistent. That proclamation was a war measure, authorized by the war power involved in the duty prescribed to the Executive by the Constitution, to enforce the laws. Its operative force must continue while the war lasts.

When the war ceases, itself must cease as a war measure. It can have no further continuing effect, though the effect already consummated, whatever the courts may decide that to be, cannot be undone, and must remain unchanged. The President holds to the Proclamation in just the right manner. He treats it as an instrument for war, but in no way interposes it against peace. The Rebels can get peace at any time without touching it. All that is required of them is that they shall in good faith bow to the Constitution.

But the President, nevertheless, holds to the civil necessity of purging the nation from the evil which has been proved so damaging to its security. He strenuously urges a constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery throughout the land, and making a fervent appeal to the minority in the present House of Representatives to permit the question to be submitted to the States for such action upon it as their legislatures may see fit to take. We most earnestly hope that this appeal will be received in the same liberal spirit in which it is made.

Though the minority of the present House may not personally like the proposed amendment, yet it is only the initiative they are asked to join in. The Constitution makes it the part of Congress only to *propose* Constitutional amendments. The final responsibility concerning their adoption or rejection does not rest with it, but with the State Legislatures. All that is asked is, that these immediate representatives of the people should have an opportunity to carry out the will of their constituents, one way or the other, upon this mighty question. Surely, nothing could be more anti-Democratic than to refuse the people this opportunity to declare their will in the way provided by the Constitution. This refusal would have no permanent effect, for the next Congress would be sure to propose the amendment. The only effects of the refusal would be to make injurious delay, and to bring new popular odium on the party whose representatives should thus seek to baulk the popular will.

The President renews his liberal offer of amnesty to the Rebels, but this time accompanies it with a significant intimation that "the time may come, probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed." The public mind of the North will receive this language with satisfaction. There is a limit beyond which clemency loses its character of magnanimity and sinks into weakness. That limit is nearly reached, in the dealings of our Government towards persistent Rebels. The time has nearly come when expedients which have not yet been applied in any serious way should be visited upon the seat of the Rebellion in all their rigor. There is no lack of human precedent, and, what is infinitely more, there is an unquestionable divine one. The first man who made fratricidal war was stripped of his possessions, and made a vagabond on the face of the earth. It would be a fit retribution for all men who persist in the same crime.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

From the Tribune.

That the appointment of Salmon P. Chase to the chief seat in the Supreme Court of the United States would be received by us with more than ordinary pleasure, it is hardly necessary for us to say; for the high estimate in which we hold his intellectual and moral qualities has never been concealed. In that pleasure a very large proportion of the people will sympathize, we know. On this point we are not left to conjecture, nor to the ordinary deduction that inasmuch as Mr. Chase has for many years filled positions of high responsibility and trust, always with honor to himself, and with the popular approbation, that therefore his further advancement must be looked upon with favor; for we know from the testimony of men impartial, peculiarly fitted to form a correct estimate of the popular judgment, and who have recently traveled widely over the Northern States, that it was a universal and foregone conclusion among thoughtful and loyal men that the vacant Chief Justiceship should be given to Mr. Chase. That the President has thought fit to so bestow this office is therefore properly a matter of public congratulation, and Mr. Lincoln will receive the thanks of the country that his judgment is so perfectly in accord with the popular wish.

Mr. Chase was known for his eminent legal attainments and his high standing at the bar long before he rose to any political distinction. From this, indeed, his course in early life cut him off completely, for he so identified himself with the Abolitionists of a quarter of a century ago and more, that political advancement was then impossible. But it was not merely the humanitarian aspect of the question that induced him thus early to identify himself with the Anti-Slavery party; he discerned that in the growth of the slave power, and its constant encroachments upon constitutional liberty, lay our future danger, and that out of this little cloud, seemingly then not bigger than a man's hand, was to come the tempest that was to try the strength and endurance of our republican form of government.

In the course of time political parties came to him, and, while his early principles have never been forgotten nor denied, he as a popular Representative, as Governor, Senator, a powerful candidate for the Presidency, and as a Cabinet Minister, has led the advanced column of the steady progress of popular love of liberty, and true republican Government, which has so far carried the nation triumphantly through the most trying and terrible war the world has ever seen, waged on the clearest issues ever accepted by any people. To no man in the country, probably, has constitutional law, its relations to the absolute rights of the citizen and the reserved rights of States, been a subject of severer and deeper study than to Mr. Chase. The natural bent of his intellect and the habits of his life have alike fitted him for judicial position.

In the coming events, when the civil and military powers have done their par, there will still remain an important work for the judiciary to do in the reconstruction of the Union, and in settling upon a sure foundation those great principles upon which the Republic is to be rebuilt. To no hands could it be so safely entrusted as to those of Mr. Chase. It was not merely proper that the new Chief Justice should be a man learned in the law; it was absolutely essential to the perpetuity of the Government that he should also be a statesman of wide and comprehensive views, and one whose mind is habituated to the contemplation and study of the new order of events which are crowding so thickly upon us.

Never since the Union was formed has the office of a Chief Justice required more varied or more eminent qualities of head and heart; never has the appointment to that distinguished position needed more careful consideration, or demanded a wiser adjustment of all the relations involved in the selection. In the choice he has made, Mr. Lincoln has bestowed it upon the man who, among all his compeers, stands out, by common assent, as best fitted by nature and education to fulfil its duties.

General Stanley.

The telegraph reports among the casualties of the battle at Franklin, Tennessee, a severe wound in the neck, received by General Stanley. The prominence given to the man by conduct which brought him this wound, justifies a brief sketch of him. David S. Stanley (major-general of volunteers, and captain in the 4th Regular Cavalry) was born in Cedar Valley, Wayne county, Ohio, June 1, 1828. He graduated at West Point, July 1, 1852, standing eighth in a class of about one hundred and twenty.

Among his classmates were Major-Generals McCook, Hartsuff, Slocum, and Sheridan; and Brigadier-Generals Hascall, Crook, and Woods. Shortly after graduating, young Stanley was breveted Second Lieutenant in the 2d Dragoons, now the 2d Cavalry. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, having previously been promoted to a captaincy, he was stationed at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Here he rendered inestimable service to the Government by assisting in the successful abandonment of Forts Smith, Wachita, Arbuckle, and Cobb. Captain Stanley joined General Lyon at Clinton, Mo., and participated in the affair at Dug Springs and the battle of Wilson's creek.

He afterwards served with General Fremont, and was appointed a Brigadier-General on the 28th of September, 1861. When General Rosecrans was assigned to the command of the Army of the Cumberland he applied for General Stanley's services. At the battle of Stone river, and in numerous other affairs, he won great reputation for his skill and daring. Of his conduct at Stone river, General Rosecrans thus speaks in his official report:—

"Brigadier-General Stanley, already distinguished for four successful battles—Island No. 10, May 27, before Corinth, Iuka, and the battle of Corinth—at this time in command of our ten regiments of cavalry, fought the enemy's forty regiments of cavalry, and beat them whenever he could meet them. He ought to be made a Major-General for his services, and also for the good of the service."

A Poetical Idea Realized—Enoch Arden in Real Life.

A correspondent of the London *Morning Post* writes from Brussels as follows:—

"A circumstance has just occurred here which in some points resembles the events out of which the Poet Laureate has made so much in 'Enoch Arden.' About twenty years ago a blacksmith was condemned to an imprisonment of seven months for an assault of which he had been found guilty; and on the expiry of his term of punishment, being unwilling to return to his former employment, he enlisted in the Dutch army, and shortly afterwards, proceeded to the colonies of Holland, in the East Indies, leaving a wife and young daughter behind him. Five years after, a comrade, who had served in the same company arrived here and told the wife that her husband had been killed with a poisoned arrow by one of the natives. The comrade and the wife, having soon come to an understanding, were married, and had lived happily together for many years. Their happiness was, however, interrupted a few days ago, when an individual with white locks made his appearance in the family circle, which included seven children. This was the blacksmith who had been supposed to be long dead, who, seeing how matters stood with his wife and friend, made the best he could of the change; and, after having deposited three thousand florins for the use of the daughter he had left behind—who is now twenty-two years of age—he took his departure for London in the steamer *Moselle*, and has since doubtless safely arrived at his destination, though nobody here seems to have been made acquainted with his future plans or intentions."

The True Origin of the Late Senator Hammond.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:—As a relative of the late Senator Hammond, I desire to correct an erroneous statement in regard to his ancestry, made public through your columns of Friday, December 2d instant, headed "Governor Hammond's Origin," and which error may be repaired, as far as within your power, by publishing the following genealogical data, taken from the family records since the date of 1620, in my own possession. The late Senator Hammond, formerly Governor of South Carolina, is a direct descendant, in the sixth generation, from William Hammond, of London, who married Elizabeth Penn, sister of William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania. Elisha Hammond, father of the late senator, born in Rochester, Mass., was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and removed to South Carolina in 1801, where in 1815 he was chosen President of South Carolina College in Columbia. He was never Steward of the College, as represented by your correspondent.

Insurrection in Venetian Italy.—According to the accounts in the English papers by the *China*, there is now an insurrection of some magnitude in progress against the Austrian Government. Several encounters have taken place between the insurgents and the Austrian troops, in which lives were lost. Eighteen districts have been placed under martial law. The Italian Government is attempting to prevent succor reaching the insurgents, and in one case dispersed a body of rebels.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—A French church is to be erected in Chicago.

—The debt of the city of Philadelphia is $11,022,937.

—The salary of the Mayor of Boston has been raised to $5000.

—Seth Boyden, of Newark, celebrated his golden wedding last week.

—It is proposed to establish a public dispensary and hospital at Yonkers, New York.

—The Washington Home in Boston has received two hundred and twenty-two patients this year.

—The city of New Haven has voted an extra bounty of $300 to recruits, and has appropriated $200,000 for the purpose.

—The merchants of New Haven have just sent to the soldiers of their State three hundred and fifty pairs of gloves and one hundred pairs of mittens.

—The ploughmakers of the Northwest had a convention at Chicago last week, at which it was resolved to advance the price of ploughs twenty per cent.

—There are two hundred and twenty-six boys at the Reform School in Meriden, Ct., the largest number at any one time since the opening of the institution.

—Dr. Mary E. Walker has received the appointment of Acting Surgeon in the army, and has assumed duty as surgeon in the female military prison in Louisville.

—A popular music teacher in East Boston has eloped with a beautiful girl of seventeen, both members of the same church choir. The man has left behind a wife and child.

—A party of circus managers are about leasing the old National Theatre estate in Boston, with the intention of erecting a vast amphitheatre, in which to give first-class circus entertainments.

—The charitable Fuel Society of Providence, Rhode Island, relieved eight hundred and seventy-five families and distributed $2223 worth of coal last year, and the expenses of the Society were only $14-25.

—A Sunday School in Bangor, Maine, has been stimulating its pupils to commit verses of Scripture to memory, and one little girl of ten years has received a Bible for learning nearly 1400 verses in six months.

—Some rascals have mutilated the plaster cast of the Megatherium placed in the State Cabinet at Albany by Charles E. Wadsworth, son of the late General Wadsworth. It is a life-size copy of the specimen in the British Museum.

—The building intended to contain the Watkinson Library of Reference, erected at Hartford, Connecticut, in connection with the Historical Society building, is nearly completed, and will furnish room for twenty-five thousand volumes.

—There is a school district in the western part of York county, Maine, consisting of forty families, of whom three are too poor to be taxed at all, and thirty-three of the remainder are taxed only a poll apiece, and that has to be abated each year.

—Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, who was recently released from an imprisonment of twelve and a half years in Kentucky, announces his willingness to lecture on his imprisonment, his sufferings, and his wonderful escape.

—Mrs. Sarah Thompson, one of the loyal women who caused the rebel John Morgan to be surprised and killed by a scout of Federal soldiers, has arrived in Cincinnati. She is a widow with two children, and is represented to be homeless and penniless.

—Salem is about to add one more to the list of cities in Massachusetts which have provided themselves with an ample supply of water. Worcester and Charlestown celebrated such an event last week. Lynn, Springfield, and New Bedford are engaged upon similar enterprises.

—About one hundred and fifty vessels are now in Boston harbor, and more than fifty are now on the way there from different parts of the world, mostly laden with large and valuable freights. Cargoes from India and distant Pacific ports, so large as those of 1864, have not been received there for many years.

—There are several regiments of the Veteran Reserves on duty in Washington. It is very desirable, says the *Chronicle*, to supply libraries to these regiments in their various encampments. Said an officer in one of these regiments:—"Nothing could accomplish more good than a well-selected library in our camp."

—The Governor and Council of Massachusetts usually celebrate Thanksgiving by pardoning a meritorious convict from the State Prison; but omitting it this year, propose to let out two on Christmas. There are now three hundred and fifty-nine convicts in the prison, of whom forty are for life, and three are in solitary confinement.

—As workmen in Boston, last Thursday, were engaged in digging a deep trench in Kilby street, for the purpose of putting down a boxing to protect the cellars, the remains of the old timbers and buttresses of Oliver's Dock, one of the ancient landmarks of the town, were exposed to view. When the streets were named, on the 3d of May, 1708, this street was called "Mackrill Lane."

—Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Deane, of Gill, Mass., celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage on the 17th November, forty-one of their relatives being present. Only one person now living witnessed the marriage, sixty years ago, Mrs. Sally Chapin, of Gill, and she also attended the celebration. Mrs. Deane has been blind for three years, and during the time has knit thirty-five pairs of stockings for the soldiers.

—A venerable man in Chicago, who is poor, and keeps "bachelor's hall," has been detected in filching sugar from the tables of eating-houses in that city. He gave his name as George Parker, and offered as an excuse for what he had done that he "made his coffee at home, and wanted a little sugar." He is evidently not in a needy condition, yet must have taken, at different times, as now appears, several pounds of sugar. He was allowed to depart on payment of a sufficient sum to cover the value.

—The Emperor Maximilian is gathering about him, slowly, a foreign legation. The Honorable Peter Scarlett has been sent on a mission to Mexico from England. King Leopold of Belgium has ordered Mr. Blondel Coulebrout, Belgian envoy to the United States, to proceed to Mexico on a special mission; and lastly, Baron Wetterstedt, successor to Count Piper, as Swedish Minister to the United States, has set out upon a journey to Mexico, even before presenting his credentials at Washington.

—The vintage in Spain this year, like those of France and Germany, is unusually fine, and the wine is expected to be equal to that of 1858.

—Garroting still flourishes in London. Lately a Frenchman, named Jules Pota, was garroted near Leicester Square, and robbed of nearly £600, which he had in his pockets. He was left for dead by the ruffians, with only three halfpence in his pockets. The proceeds of the robbery included all the money the poor young man had in the world, and was the produce of some property he had sold prior to going over to Havre to be married.

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE COLORS AND SHADES

POPLINS,

in all grades, from the late Auction Sales, at reduced prices, for

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

Of a substantial character, the stock of

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

At present presents great attractions and inducements, in variety and price, to persons selecting for Holiday Gifts.

Having purchased largely at the late Auction Sales, we are prepared to close out

MERINOES,
POPLINS,
ESPINGLES,
PLAID MERINOES,
FIGURED M. DE LAINES,
RICH PLAIN, FIGURED, AND
BLACK SILKS,
LYONS MANTILLA VELVETS,
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
LADIES' CLOAKS,
VELVET AND BEAVER CLOTHS,
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,
BEAVER CLOTHS, &c. &c.

At greatly reduced prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET
12-7-3t Above Willow.

H. STEEL & SON.

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH STREET,

Have made enormous reductions in the prices of all their Stock.

DRESS GOODS

Of every variety for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HANDSOME SILKS, CHEAP SILKS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, RED POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOES, PLAID MERINOES,

RICH PLAID POPLINS,

PLAID CASHMERES, DE LAINES,
MOHAIRS, VALENCIAS

SHAWLS, BROCHE AND WOOLLEN.

Novelties in Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, French and Cambric Lace Veils.

Persons about purchasing Holiday Gifts would do well to examine our Stock, as we wish to close out the whole of it before the 1st of January, and are offering

VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

SAXONY DRESS GOODS,

AT 50, 60, AND 70 CENTS,

OF

BRIGHT NOVEL STYLES

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
12-7-3t Above Willow.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS,

At IVENS & CO.'S,

No. 23 S. NINTH STREET.

In consequence of the fall in gold, IVENS & CO. have reduced their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., and have now on hand a large and well-selected stock of CLOAKS, suitable for the present and coming season, which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember

IVENS & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED CLOAK STORE,
No. 23 S. NINTH Street, corner of Jayne. 12-7-tf

BROCHE SCARFS,

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
12-7-3t Above Willow.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

Selling off regardless of cost,

VELVET BEAVER COATS,
FROSTED do do
TRICOT do do
PLAIN BEAVER IN SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,

J. CHAMBERS,

12-7wths 3t No. 810 ARCH STREET.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

BRIGHT BORDER BLANKETS,

Of all sizes, grades, and mates,

WHICH MAKE AN ACCEPTABLE

CHRISTMAS GIFT.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
12-7-3t Above Willow.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired,
fsd-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6,

A NEW DEPARTMENT,

Running through the centre of his Store, 60 feet in length, to be known as

THE CHEAP DEPARTMENT,

Which will be devoted exclusively to the exhibition and sale of

DRESS FABRICS

REDUCED TO ONE-HALF THE PRICE

Sold at in the beginning of the season.

J. M. HAFLEIGH has made arrangements to furnish to his customers from

200,000 to 250,000 YARDS

OF 12-3-wfm

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

DRESS GOODS,

Purchased at a great sacrifice, and from Auction Sales, to be sold through this channel without reserve during

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

To favor the laudable practice of making

VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Lyons Velvets, Frost Cloths,
Fine Shawls, Fine Silks,
Black Silks, Blue Silks,
Rep Poplins, Silk Poplins,
Merinos, De Laines,
Blankets, Piano Covers,
Good Chintzes, Christmas Scarfs,
Plaid Shawls, Christmas Hdkfs,
12-1-1m

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES

Is Daily Receiving

NOVELTIES IN

LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIFS, &c.,

In every variety and at

REDUCED PRICES,

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE,

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.

BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.
BLANKETS FOR THE NAVY.
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

AT THE

BLANKET STORE,

9-26-3m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and Importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head-Dresses; Netts cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons; Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Rhawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Basket and Side Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Trimmings of all colors and styles; Magic Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LOMMERSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-3

808 CHESNUT STREET!

GREAT PREPARATION FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

FRAMES! FRAMES! FRAMES!

RUSTIC FRAMES, all Sizes and Styles.
WALNUT " " "
GILT " " "
ROSEWOOD " " "

Frames made to order, and particular attention given to FRAMING PICTURES, &c. &c.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

Our Stock of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS is the

LARGEST IN THE CITY,

Over 200 styles, many of them NEW, and made expressly for our own sales.

Prices from 15 Cts. to $40.

ALL SOLD LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

$2 00 Books for $1 75.
$1 75 Books for $1 50.
$1 50 Books for $1 25.
$1 25 Books for $1 00.
$1 00 Books for 80 cents.
75 cent Books for 60 cents.
50 cent Books for 40 cents.
25 cent Books for 20 cents.

BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS in various styles of Binding.

DIARIES, PORTFOLIOS, &c. &c., at low prices.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!

Imperial Photographs, 21x27—over 200 subjects.
Medium Photographs, 10x14—over 700 subjects.
Card Photographs, plain, —over 3000 sub ects.
Card Photographs, colored,—over 1000 subjects.

NEW SUBJECTS ADDED EVERY WEEK.

PITCHER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

PITCHER'S,
12-7w2t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON,

S. W. Cor. FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

SILVER WARE

Of our own manufacture, of the finest quality and highest standard of Silver.

ALSO,

PLATED WARE.

A large and general assortment of superior Plated Ware, &c.

OLD SILVER bought and taken in exchange. Highest prices given. 12-7-18t

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Wholesale and Retail.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

For 24 Portraits, morocco.....$1 00 to $1 00
" 40 " " ..... 2 00 to 4 00
" 50 " " ..... 2 50 to 7 00
" 60 " " oblong..... 3 50 to 10 00
" 100 " " " ..... 5 00 to 10 00
" 100 " " quarto..... 8 00 to 13 50
" 200 " " " .....12 00 to 27 50

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

In Every Variety of Style,

RICH TURKEY MOROCCO,

ANTIQUE,

IVORY AND PEARL MOUNTINGS,

ORNAMENTAL EDGES, &c. &c.,

Holding from Twelve to Two Hundred Photographs, the largest and best assortment in the city.

WILLIAM W. HARDING,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 726 CHESNUT STREET,
12-3 BELOW FOURTH, SOUTH SIDE.

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!

CONWAY & BROTHER,

No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, above BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [12-7-2w

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

CHARLES RUMPF,
POCKET BOOK and SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
No. 47 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

Portfolios, Dressing Cases,
Client Cases, Pocket Books,
Calas, Satchels,
Money Belts, Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases.
Wholesale and retail. 12-7-1m

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF BRAZIL.

Twenty-one years have elapsed since the Prince de Joinville sought a bride in the tropical empire of Brazil. All the world knows that the only stable constitutional Government in South America is Brazil, which, from the beginning of its independence, adopted the monarchical form. There a descendant of the House of Braganza rules over a peaceful and progressive empire, while the so called republics have been torn by internal commotions or desolated by the ambition of each other. The present Emperor of Brazil is distinguished by his personal beauty, which he legitimately inherits from his father, Don Pedro I; but he is far more remarkable for his great mental endowments and his love of study. His mother was Donna Leopoldina of Austria, the sister of Marie Louise, the second bride of Napoleon I.

The marriage of Don Pedro II with the Princess Theresa (Austro-Bourbon) of Naples resulted in the birth of four children, two sons and two daughters. The sons died in infancy; the princesses have grown up into full bloom and beautiful womanhood. It was natural that husbands for Donna Isabella, the heir to the throne, and for Donna Leopoldina, should be sought amongst the princes of Europe. The choice has fallen upon the Count d'Eu, the eldest son of the Duke of Nemours, and upon Prince Louis Auguste de Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Both are grandsons of Louis Philippe. The official journal of Rio de Janeiro announced that the marriage of the Princess Imperial with the Count d'Eu would take place on the 15th of this month, and also the definite engagement of the Duke of Saxe with Donna Leopoldina. The French mail of October 24 will bring us intelligence of the marriage of the elder sister, the future Empress.

Donna Isabella, the heir to the throne of Brazil, was born at Rio de Janeiro on the 29th of July, 1846, and was consequently eighteen last July. She is tall, finely formed, and fair. Donna Isabella is a blonde, in this respect taking after her imperial father, who inherits from his Hapsburg mother fair hair and blue eyes. The education of the princesses has been the object of the constant and personal attention of the Emperor. While the best of professors and tutors have been employed, the Emperor, notwithstanding many cares of state, has brought his ripe scholarship to bear on the instruction of their imperial highnesses.

He is himself master of six living language for fluent conversation and from the enjoymen of their literature, while for mere reading there is scarcely a modern tongue of Europe with which he is not acquainted. With the Latin, he recently informed one of our correspondents, he is as familiar as with his own tongue; to Greek and to Hebrew he has devoted great attention. His Majesty, according to the testimony of eminent naturalists who have visited Brazil, has always taken the deepest interest in physical science, especially in chemistry. Under such a father have the princesses received their education.

It is said by those who have long been near the imperial princess, that she is a person of great judgment, and one who inquires into the reason of things, who weighs, deliberates, and balances every question before making her decision. Such qualities are most needful for a constitutional monarch.

Donna Leopoldina, the younger princess, was born July 13, 1847, and is now seventeen. Like her sister, she is a blonde, though not inheriting so fully the Hapsburg features. She possesses great vivacity, and is said to be exceedingly happy at repartee. It is not known when her marriage with the Duke de Saxe will take place, but, doubtless, not many months will elapse before European Courts will have an opportunity of seeing the young princesses.

The Count d'Eu is the eldest son of the Duke of Nemours and of the Princess Victoire de Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and was born at the Palace of Neuilly, near Paris, April 28, 1842. He was scarcely six years old when, with the family of Louis Philippe, he came to England. In the quiet retreat of Claremont he received an Anglo-French education until he was seventeen, when the young Count was appointed by his royal relative, the Queen of Spain, to an under-lieutenancy in the Spanish cavalry. He was made a member of the *Etat-Major* of Marshal O'Donnell in the expedition against Morocco. In one of the first combats he so distinguished himself in a cavalry charge, which he led on the plains of Tetuan, that he was decorated on the field of battle by the marshal.

His conduct from the beginning to the end of the war in Africa reflected honor upon the young officer. After the campaign was finished he entered the military School of Segovia, and there for three years devoted himself to the severest study. By his examinations he merited a lieutenancy of artillery and the sword of honor; he was also promoted to be captain of cavalry. He was in garrison at Barcelona when he received permission to return to England (May, 1864), to be present at the marriage between his cousins, the Count de Paris and the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. But few days passed after this wedding before he was selected as candidate for one of the princesses of Brazil.

The Count d'Eu, accompanied by General Dumas and the Duke de Saxe, arrived in Rio on the 2d of September, and were received by M. Lisboa (the Brazilian Minister to the United States—home on leave). M. Lisboa is an *alumnus* of the Edinburgh University, and the choice of the Emperor for an attendant upon the Princes could not have fallen upon a more cultivated or worthy gentleman. But the Count d'Eu and the Duke de Saxe instantly won the favor of the Brazilian public by their fine appearance and by their great affability.

The Duke de Saxe is the son of the Prince Auguste de Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and of the Princess Clementine d'Orleans, daughter of Louis Philippe. He is, therefore, cousin to the Count d'Eu. His uncle is the father of the King of Portugal. The young duke, who is the *fiance* of the second Princess of Brazil, was born in France, at the Chateau d'Eu, August 9, 1845. He early entered the Austrian marine, and served in the Danish war.

It is curious to see how the House of Brazil is allied by blood and by marriage to the various imperial and royal houses of Europe. The father of Dom Pedro II was a Braganza, his mother an Austrian Archduchess, sister to the second Empress of the French. Dom Pedro II was thus cousin-german to Napoleon II, and by marriage to Napoleon III. His stepmother (the Empress Amelia, now in Portugal, the second wife of Dom Pedro I) is the daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, and thus by marriage alliance the present Emperor of Brazil is related to Napoleon III and to the present reigning families of Sweden and of Russia. His sister, the late Donna Maria II of Portugal, was married to Ferdinand, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, cousin to the Queen of England.

The present King of Portugal, the nephew of the Brazilian Emperor, married the daughter of the King of Italy. The Emperor's sister married the Prince de Joinville and the Prince d'Aquila (Naples and Sicily). The Empress of Brazil (Austrio-Bourbon, of Naples) is sister to the ex-Queen Maria Christina, of Spain, and to the late King Ferdinand, of the Two Sicilies. The Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, is a blooded relative of both Dom Pedro III and his Empress, and the royal houses of Prussia, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium, are remotely allied, by blood and marriage, to the imperial house of Brazil.

—A dog show has been the latest excitement at Munich.

—Sir Andrew Buchanan, the newly appointed British Ambassador at the Court of Russia, has left London, accompanied by Lady Buchanan, on his way to St. Petersburg, to enter upon his diplomatic duties. Mr. Buchanan, our ex-President, was, by the way, at one time the American Minister to Russia.

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$96 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
11 30-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

OPERA GLASSES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
11-11 No 924 CHESNUT STREET.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, }
ARCHIBALD GRETY, }
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. } 1m4-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
1-26-1y At No. 118 S. SECOND Street. JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
10-4-6m] No. 511 CHESNUT Street, opposite State House.

STULL'S
NEW PATENT STOVE,
FOR COOKING AND HEATING
BY GAS.
Can be had cheaper than any other Gas Stove, at
11-30-1m No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
10-10 No. 1621 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.
We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.
STEEL-PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED do do
TRANSFER BOOK.
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
STOCK LEDGER.
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.
MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
11-16-tf No. 452 CHESNUT Street.

THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY
OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$100,000
40,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $10.00
PRESIDENT—JOHN ALEXANDER.
TREASURER—JOHN W. TORREY.
SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.
DIRECTORS.
A. G. CATTELL, President Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.
EDWARD G. JAMES, of the house of Thomas Richardson & Co., Philadelphia
JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 1335 Arch street, Philada.
DAVID VANDERVEER, No. 608 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.
R. B. PORTER, M. D., Wilmington.
WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.
Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first-class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil: several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26-1m

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.
OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,
(SECOND FLOOR).
WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
PRESIDENT.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
11-17-tf Secretary and Treasurer.

COAL OIL,
AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,
can be supplied at lowest cash prices with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.
A full assortment of samples on hand for purchasers to select from. Styles of over 150 different Certificates of Stock.
W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer,
11-26-6w S. W. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
M'CLINTOCK RESERVE OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES, - - - - - $10 EAC
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
PRESIDENT,
JAMES McMILLAN.
SECRETARY AND TREASURY,
J. D. REINBOTH.
No. 436 WALNUT STREET,

The property of this Company is all in Venango county, and is believed to be as good oil territory as any in the county:—

No. 1. One-fourth royalty interest in three acres one hundred and five perches of land, being the McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek with Cherry Run. The leases (99 years) are held by energetic and responsible men. There is a flowing well, struck about the 26th of October, and is now yielding 140 barrels per day, with a good prospect of a large increase. There is also a pumping well, yielding over 50 barrels, increasing daily, and it is confidently expected will become a large flowing well. Three other wells are nearly completed, one 28 feet deep, in the third sand rock; one 450 feet deep; one 521 feet deep, just through the third sand rock, and ready for the engine, which is on the ground, and another just commenced; in all of which oil has already been found, and will be, it is supposed, in a few weeks, largely productive, making six wells completed and in active process of completion. On this territory there is room for twelve or sixteen wells, and, from the character of the lessees, will be developed rapidly.

No. 2. One-half acre of ground in the centre of the above tract, reserved originally by the owner as his residence, and on which it stands. This is a fee simple, but subject to one-fourth of the oil produced from it. The best judges pronounce this half acre to be as good oil territory as any on the creek, and which the Company expect to develop as rapidly as possible for the benefit of the stockholders.

No. 3. One-third working interest in three and one-half acres on Oil Creek, situated further up, adjoining the widow McClintock's farm, and as favorably located as Nos. 1 and 2. On this property there is a new well, producing 30 barrels or oil daily, and increasing. Another well in progress of boring, and progressing satisfactorily. This property is susceptible of greater development, and promises to be largely productive.

No. 4. Two hundred and ten acres of land in fee simple on Pithole Creek, three miles from the Allegheny River, and surrounded with wells, already developed and successful. A large portion of this farm is believed to be good oil territory.

No. 5. A valuable tract on Stuart's Run, containing about thirty acres. This is regarded as one of the most desirable regions outside of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Several companies have commenced operations with highly favorable prospects.

No. 6. A valuable tract on and near Tubs Run, which empties into the Allegheny River, on the east side, about one mile above Tionesta Village. Several ravines pass through this property, and there is considerable of good timber on it. No reason why it should not prove to be good oil territory.

No. 7. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above Lacey's Mills, on the left-hand side of the creek, containing about fifty acres, with as many rods on the creek. Indications for oil very favorable.

No. 8. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above the last described, containing about fifty acres, and about fifty rods front on the creek.

No. 9. A tract of territory on and adjoining a run which empties into Hemlock creek, about five miles from President, and near to the property of the President Petroleum Company. It contains about two hundred acres, part well timbered, the balance believed to be good oil territory.

No. 10. A valuable tract on and near Pithole Run, about one mile from the Allegheny river, and nearly opposite the celebrated Pithole Creek, which is now regarded with much favor. This property contains about twenty-five acres, part well timbered, and there are good reasons for believing they will prove good oil territory.

Immediately on going into operation this company will be in the receipt of say 60 barrels of oil per day, which at $10 (it is now selling at $12), will be a daily income $600, or $180,000 per annum, enabling the company make dividends of not less than three per cent per month on the investment from the beginning, with a good prospect of a large increase.

It is believed that no oil company has been formed with more certain prospects of success. Only a limited portion of the stock is offered at $5, as the corporators confidently believe that in a very short time the stock will be worth much more than par.

As the company relies mainly on the first described property for their present income, the following report, made by a committee of gentlemen appointed to make the examination, is submitted:—

The undersigned committee, appointed to examine the property of the McClintock Reserve Oil Company, respectfully report:—

That they have thoroughly examined the John McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. The property located on a beautiful bluff, admirably adapted to boring. There are six wells finished and in progress. One well, which had been yielding about forty barrels daily, had suddenly increased to one hundred and forty barrels, and was flowing at about this rate on our visit. Another well, represented as yielding seventy-five barrels, was pumping at the rate of eighty to ninety barrels, and the intelligent superintendent and lessee was sanguine in the expectation that in a short time it would become a flowing well, and give a much larger yield. These two wells are but a few weeks old, and have every indication of becoming very large wells.

Three other wells are in process of boring, and will be finished on or before the first of January; and from the indications, we believe they will all be largely productive. One other well was just commenced, and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The whole of the property, except the half acre on which the homestead stands, has been leased, and is in the hands of experienced and energetic men, who will spare no pains or expense to develop the property in the best manner, and in the shortest possible time.

The derricks, houses, engines, tools, etc., are all new, and the best of their kind, and in excellent order, giving evidence of the careful supervision of the owners of the leases.

We have no doubt that the Company's interest—one-fourth royalty—now about fifty-five barrels per day, which at $10 is $550, will be greatly increased by the first of January next; and as the land will admit of twenty wells being bored upon it, a good idea may be formed of the immense yield which will result when all are finished. The homestead occupies half an acre—from which the Company will receive three-fourths of the oil if they work it, and which your committee strongly recommends: it would not be surprising if this interest alone should, before the expiration of a year, realize an income of several hundred barrels per day.

The entire property consists of a little over four acres, with a superior dwelling and good barn upon it. From its proximity to Cherry Run, and its peculiar location, together with the fact that the property has not been found to be affected by other wells in the immediate neighborhood, we are led to the conviction that it is one of the most desirable properties on Oil Creek.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. REINBOTH, No. 436 Walnut street.
JAMES McMILLAN, No. 606 Sansom street.
12-5-mwf2w W. H. RICHARDSON, No. 600 Market St.

FINE CLOTHING,

COTTER FARM
OIL COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES, AT $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
$2'50 PER SHARE.

Subscription Books are opened, and Subscriptions to the Capital Stock received at the office of

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO.,
No. 305 WALNUT STREET.

The offices of the Company, Nos. 23 and 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, S. THIRD Street, will be opened on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1864. 12-1-7t

W. D. SMITH, Treasurer,
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

VOLCANIC OIL
AND
COAL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.
PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2500 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $5 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF,
No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864. 11-29

COMMONWEALTH OIL COMPANY
OF
LAWRENCE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL STOCK, $200,000.
PAR VALUE, $2·50.
WORKING CAPITAL RESERVED FOR DEVELOPMENT, $15,000.
PRESIDENT,
E. WEAVER.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL R. HILT.
SECRETARY,
DAVID B. HILT.
DIRECTORS.
E. Weaver, | James Hall,
John McDowell, Jr., | Byron Danby,
Samuel R. Hilt, | Isaac Baker,
William Mercer.

Subscriptions for a limited number of shares will now be received at the office of the Company,
No. 515 CHESNUT STREET.

The lands of this Company are located on Slippery Rock Creek, in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. One well is sunk 687 feet, and Oil has already been obtained in quantities which are highly encouraging to the corporators that a flow will soon be realized of a permanency sufficient to pay handsomely on the investment. Samples of Oil may be seen at the office of the Company. 12-5-6t

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
OF THE
PITTSBURG AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY
will close on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst.
H. S. LEECH, Treasurer,
No. 14 FARQUHAR BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1864. 12-2-3t

PITTSBURG AND BOSTON
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Capital, $400,000—Par, $5 Per Share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE
FOR FULL-PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable
FEE SIMPLE
Territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, Wells going down and nearly finished:—

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) Acres on Cherry Tree Run in FEE SIMPLE, borrable land sufficient to sink FIFTY WELLS. This Territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company (Hayes' Farm), on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c. &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek—3½ acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat" Flowing Well, about 30 barrels per day, on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company owns the WHOLE working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c. &c.

No. 4. "California Well, No. 1," on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 100 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well, No. 2," on Oil Creek, down nearly 500 feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2¼ acres Oil Creek, all flat, containing the above wells, with fifteen-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2¾ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and to one well down 400 feet, one quarter interest (working) in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for ORIGINAL subscription are now open at our office for a few days only; when closed, the stock to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a NON-DIVIDEND-paying OIL PRODUCING COMPANY, when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

H. S. LEECH,
No. 14 Farquhar Buildings, WALNUT below THIRD, Philadelphia Agency.
LEONARD & MANLEY,
No. 56 BEAVER Street, New York Agency.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers,
11-16 Boston Agency.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Organized Under the Laws of New York.
TRUSTEES:—
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William street, New York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange place, New York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 60 Broad street, New York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.
OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New York.
VICE PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.
SECRETARY.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN.
COUNSEL.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, New York.
ADAM C. ELLIS, New York.
BANKERS.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New York.
CLARKSON & CO., Philadelphia.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 WILLIAM Street, New York.
No. 121 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK.....300,000 SHARES
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2·50 PER SHARE.

Stock subject to no further assessment.

250,000 shares to be sold in payment for the lands, leaseholds, and producing interests of the Company. The remaining
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

The New York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has been organized with the greatest care by experienced capitalists of the two cities, whose names are united in its own. It will be managed
EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE INTERESTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS.

No pains have been spared to place it on a genuine and substantial footing. Most valuable and extensive tracts of Oil and Coal land have been secured IN FEE, and leasehold PRODUCING INTERESTS in the heart of the Venango County (Pa.) Oil region. Attention is invited to the following schedule of the Company's property, including FEE SIMPLE TERRITORY, LEASEHOLDS, PRODUCING WELLS, and wells in various stages of completion:—

No. 1. 30 acres of bottom land, in fee, on the Allegheny river, having a water frontage of nearly one mile. New 10-horse power engine and fixtures. Two wells sunk to the depth of 300 feet, and already filled with oil. Room for 40 more wells.

No. 2. 200 acres of rich oil land in fee, lying nearly opposite the above, having a mile of water-frontage on Prather and Bennet runs. Well supplied with timber.

No. 3. Lease interest on the famous "Widow McClintock Farm," Oil creek. One well down and testing; another just ready to tube; a third just started. Two first-class engines. Tubing, tools, fixtures, team, wagons, &c.

No. 4. Same interest in lease on the well-known "Hamilton McClintock Farm," Oil creek. One well now being tested; already yielding twelve barrels daily, and rapidly increasing. Others going down. Two new engines, with fixtures complete.

No. 5. One-twelfth of two leases on the Clapp Farm, near the great Williams and Stanton one hundred barrel wells. On this property is "Sherman Well, No. 2," now down five hundred feet, engine, &c. &c. Room for more wells.

No. 6. One-sixteenth of the fee in fifty-seven acres of Coal Land, adjoining the Cranberry Coal Company's beds. This property is of the utmost value to our operations, supplying us with coal at all seasons, and when the works of other companies are found to be idle for want of fuel.

From these estates, the Trustees are assured of their ability to declare LARGE AND REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS, and of the speedy appreciation of the shares to a MARKET VALUE FAR ABOVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE sent from New York and Philadelphia, whose favorable report is printed with the prospectus, speak in unlimited terms of the Company's property and prospects.

Books for ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION will be opened on WEDNESDAY, December 7,
at the offices of the Company, and at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston banking houses named below.

Prospectuses, maps, and detailed information at either subscription office.

The public are assured that whether for investment or speculation, no better security than these shares can be obtained.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
BROADWAY BANK, corner of Park place, New York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange place, New York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 Wall street, New York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
J. G. MARTIN, Banker and Broker, Boston. 12-5-6t

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND
OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$500,000.
100,000 SHARES.....$5 Each.
Subscription Price.....$2.
10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.
Office, No 314 MARKET St, Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 10 barrels per day and increasing.

No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 300 feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 500 barrels of oil per day.

No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 525 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil: every prospect of producing largely.

No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down, with near a mile of river front, all good boring territory.

No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.

No. 6. Eight and a half acres in Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny river; immediate surrounding this property are nine producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.

Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street. 11-26-1d.

REDUCED PRICES,

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY,
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital Stock, . . $1,000,000.
DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE.

It is proposed to form this Company from the following interests:—

I. The fee simple of 1700 acres, known as the "Cotter Farm," on Big Broken-Straw creek, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, one and a half miles west of Garland, Pittsfield township, Warren county, Pennsylvania. This land is situated in one of the best localities in the neighborhood. It takes in the whole of the gulley for over 3 miles in extent, giving a frontage on the Broken-Straw creek of over two miles. It also extends northward over the hill, and takes in a considerable portion of the Blue Eye Run, a tributary of the Broken Straw. Broken-Straw creek takes its rise from the east side of the bluff, which gives rise to the contested Oil creek, on the west side. It is navigable from the Cotter Farm to the Allegheny river, a distance of ten miles, and thus affords facilities for transportation by boats to Pittsburg. As mentioned before, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs directly through the property on the bank of the creek, and thus it is brought in direct communication with the great oil markets, New York and Philadelphia. The banks rise from one to 600 feet, in some places very abruptly. There is a dam built across the creek about midway on the property, giving immense water-power to one of the finest and best constructed saw mills in the country. This mill at present saws 6,000 feet of lumber per day with one single upright saw.

A gang of saws could be added at a small cost, and the mill be made capable of producing a revenue to the Company at once equal to an ordinary producing well. The bluffs abound with pine, hemlock, &c., in such quantity as to keep the mill running for several years. To addition to the mill there is a very substantial and large frame house, several smaller ones, barns, stables, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, &c. &c.; in short, everything that an experience of a twenty years' residence taught the late owner to be necessary. The bottom land on the flat is good farming land, is cleared for the purpose, and is from 150 to 200 acres in extent.

The farm abounds with choice spots for drilling, and with facilities for the purpose, such as few other lands possess. The ravines which intersect and form breaks between and through the hills, and which are favorite localities for wells, have fine streams, which will give sufficient water power to enable it immediately to commence sinking several wells, thus saving the expense and delay in obtaining engines. A derrick can be built near the saw mill and gearing attached, thus making the mill to answer a double purpose. The "shows" of oil are equal, and in many places superior and more numerous, to those observed in what has proved to be the best localities on Oil creek.

About two miles from the farm, over the bluffs, the Hosmer Oil Company, of Philadelphia, are drilling two wells on the Hosmer run, which empties into the Broken Straw at Garland. These wells are giving the most gratifying evidence of the existence of oil in great quantities, and have established its presence in that region beyond a doubt. The Cotter Farm is situated nearly due north of the now celebrated Tidioute, on the Allegheny river.

II. The fee simple of 1167 acres on the North Salmon Creek, Tionesta township, Forrest county, Pa., just over the border of Venango county. This land, as in the case of the Cotter Farm, takes in the valley as well as the bluffs on both sides, and is traversed by numerous ravines and little streams running into the same Creek. The evidences of oil cannot be excelled—in fact, are so marked, and the formation of the land is so favorable to the existence of oil, that every oil man visiting the region says:—"Salmon Creek is bound to equal the world renowned Oil Creek," and the speculating public have shown their faith in it by leasing the greater part of land from this one company's territory to the mouth of the Creek—about five miles—as well as up and down the Tionesta river for several miles.

This property is situate about ten miles east of the Allegheny river. It abounds with the best description of timber—pine, cherry, hemlock, oak, which can be made to yield a handsome revenue to the Company. The development of the country is rapidly progressing. A well is being sunk half a mile from the property, two others two miles from it, and the Tionesta river is lined with them on each side for miles—one at the mouth of Salmon creek, now yielding oil, and all of them giving such indications while drilling that have heretofore only accompanied the sinking of the best wells on Oil creek. In addition to this, the counties surrounding Forrest county—north, south, east, and west, are all yielding oil, and give great strength to the supposition that Forrest county is in the centre of an immense basin of oil, underlying that whole region of country.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the above mentioned subscription price, $2·50 per share, which will be full paid, and $50,000 applied *immediately* to the development of the property.

From the above prospectus it will be seen that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" offers unusual inducements to those wishing to invest in oil stocks. The extent of the property owned by them, over four square miles, the well-known productiveness of the surrounding region, and the facilities possessed by them for the immediate development of their territory at not more than two-thirds the usual cost, warrant the Directors in asserting that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" will soon place itself among the first dividend paying Oil Stock Companies in the country.

Subscription books will be opened and subscriptions to the capital stock received at the office of

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO.,
No. 307 WALNUT STREET.
WILLIAM D. SMITH, Treasurer
E. J. HARRISON, Secretary. 12-5-6t

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE HOOVER & MARSHALL OIL COMPANY.
Office, No. 508 S. FOURTH Street, below Walnut, back room, first floor.
CAPITAL, $500,000; SHARES, 50,000; PAR VALUE, $10.

The property of this Company is situated on the Allegheny river, and embraced within a distance of about two and a half miles from the town of Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and upon the same side of said river.

It consists of the entire working interest (which is one-half of the Oil produced) in a Lease and Oil Well located on the well-known "Hoover Farm," celebrated as among the first and most productive Oil Territories, and known as the "HOOVER & MARSHALL WELL."

The lease is for Ten Rods square, with a frontage of a like number of rods upon the River, giving room for two more wells, and has an unexpired term of twenty-seven years. There is also a first-class ten horse Engine, Tubing, Tanks, and everything necessary to carry on successful operations.

The Well (which is a flowing and pumping one) has been in operation for three years, and, carefully handled, has produced regularly from 100 to 112 bbls per week (including stoppages, at times *Flowing Eight bbls per day*), yielding for the working interest or the Company about $20,000 annually. The Oil is superior, its lubricating qualities commanding for it $3 to $5 per barrel more than the oil from Oil Creek. This well, rightly handled and actively worked by the celebrated Patent Air Pump, leaves but little doubt of its being restored to its original production—from 40 to 50 barrels per day.

The other property of the Company consists in a valuable river tract of fifty acres in fee simple, adjoining the extreme borough line of Franklin, with a large flat surface facing the river, and also upon the creeks that run through the tract, thereby increasing boring surface, and enhancing greatly its value as oil territory. In addition to this, it has from its contiguity to the county town of one of the most flourishing and rapidly growing towns of the State, a large surface value.

In the product of the wells of this region there has ever been a remarkable uniformity, which, with the late valuable discovery of a 70-barrel well on the island opposite the "Hoover Farm," and the discovery of large and valuable producing wells all around the Company's property (see extract below), stamps the region as one of the most valuable oil territories. The Franklin Citizen, in noticing the new wells recently struck, says:—

"One by Dale & Morrow, on October 19, on the Cochrane Farm, two miles below Franklin, which yielded 240 barrels at the first forty-eight hours' pumping, is considered good for the barrels. John Lee has also obtained a flowing well, on the Martin Farm, near the Hoover, and Rundle opposite the Cochranes, which flows over fifty barrels per day. Also, Mr. Hubbs, who owns a lease on the same Farm, who has been pumping four barrels per day at his first drop, sank his well 120 feet, and struck a well giving forty barrels per day. All these strikes have been within ten days, and the prospect of a number more in a short time."

Fifteen thousand shares have been reserved for the Company for the purpose of boring three more wells.

This reason, with its oil wells so celebrated for their steadiness and reliability, the great economy of large flowing and pumping wells, receiving the superior quality of the oil as it runs, and the high prices always readily obtained, with extraordinary shipping facilities, from two wells being located on the banks of the river, and only two miles and a half from the railroad depot to other parties wishing to invest in oil territory safely, inducements of this kind of character.

Books for subscription are now open at the office of the Company, No. 508 S. FOURTH Street, below Walnut.

Only a limited number of shares will be sold at $2·50 per share.

N. B.—Derricks having been erected on one-half the oil, the Company expect to realize largely from leasing a portion of their tract held in fee simple.

11-30-6t T. S. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at
11-22 No. 232 CARTER Street. GEORGE FLOWMAN.

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

UNLAWFUL CURES.

The strength of imagination in effecting wonderful cures has been observed in all ages; and Avicenna declares that he "prefers confidence before art, precepts, and all remedies whatsoever." Our learned Burton says that "this strong imagination of conceit is *Astrum Hominis*, and the rudder of this our ship, which reason should steer, but overborne by phantasie, cannot manage, and so suffers itself and the whole vessel of ours to be overruled and often overturned."

Nothing could be more absurd than the notions regarding some of the supposed cures. A ring made of the hinge of a coffin had the power of relieving cramps; which were also mitigated by having a rusty old sword hung up by the bedside. Nails driven in an oak tree prevented the toothache. A halter that had served in hanging a criminal was an infallible remedy for headache, when tied round the head; this affection was equally cured by the moss growing on a human skull, dried and pulverized, and taken as a cephalic snuff. A dead man's hand could dispel tumors of the glands by stroking the parts nine times, but the hand of a man who had been cut down from the gallows was the most efficacious. To cure warts, one had no thing to do but steal a piece of beef from the butcher, with which the warts were to be rubbed; then inter it in any filth, and as it rotted the warts would wither and fall.

The chips of a gallows on which several persons had been hanged, when worn in a bag round the neck, would cure the ague. A stone with a hole in it, suspended at the head of the bed, would effectually stop the nightmare; hence it was called a hag-stone, as it prevents the troublesome witches from sitting upon the sleeper's stomach. The same amulet tied to the key of a stable-door deterred witches from riding horses over the country.

Rickety children were cured by being drawn through a cleft tree, which was afterwards bound up, and as the split wood united the child acquired strength. Creeping through a perforated stone to cure various disorders was a Druidical rite, still practised in the East. In the parish of Marden there is a stone with a hole in it fourteen inches in diameter, through which children are drawn for the rickets; and in the North infants are made to pass through a hole cut in a *greasing* cheese the day of their christening.

Second-sight, which, as an hereditary faculty, was deemed a malady, was cured in the Isle of Man, according to Mr. Aubrey's account, by baptizing a child upon the first sight of its head. This ceremony exempts the succeeding generation from the troublesome gift.

It is a melancholy reflection that at various periods impostors have impiously called in scriptural aid to promote their sordid or ambitious views. Chiromancers have quoted the Bible in support of their doctrines, and adduced the following lines of Job:—"He sealeth up the hand of every man, that all men may know his works;" while, in like manner, the Holy Inquisition of Spain and Portugal justified their atrocities on the score of the parable of the marriage of the king's son, in the twenty-second of St. Matthew.

Unlawful cures, as they were called, being thus anathematized, lawful remedies were resorted to, and the patient was ordered to pray with due devotion before he took the physic; or, as Burton observes, not one without the other, but both together; for, as he adds, to pray alone and reject ordinary means, is to do like him in Æsop, that when his cart was stalled, lay flat on his back and cried out, "Help, Hercules!" However, Hyperius maintains that no physicians can hope for success unless "with a true faith they call upon God, and teach their patients to do the like." Cornineus, when he addressed the Christian princes after the overthrow of Charles of Burgundy, bade them "first pray with all submission and penitency, confess their sins, and then take physic."

But why should we marvel at the credulity and superstition of our forefathers, when we daily observe equal absurdities? Amongst others, spiritualism, fanaticism, and bigotry will ever strive to speculate on human weakness, and endeavor to surround with impenetrable mists every Rebel to their power who gropes for the shrine of reason and of truth. Johanna Southcote had her votaries, and Prince Hohenlohe was considered by many a pious person as a vicarious instrument of divine mercy.

How appropriate are the lines of Otway when applied to the propagators of such absurdities, who dare to call upon our faith to give credence to their impostures!

> "You want to lead
> My reason blindfold, like a hamper'd lion
> Check'd of its noble vigor; then, when baited
> Down to obedient tameness, make it crouch
> And show strange tricks, which you call signs of faith:
> So silly souls are gull'd, and you get money."

A curious anecdote is related of Lord Chief Justice Holt. When a young man he happened with some of his merry companions, to run up a score at a country inn which they were not able to pay. In this dilemma they appealed to Holt to get them out of the scrape. Our young lawyer had observed that the innkeeper's daughter looked very ill, and, passing himself for a medical student, asked her father what ailed her, when he was informed that she suffered from an ague. Holt immediately gathered various plants, mixed them up with great ceremony, and after rolling them up in parchment, scrawled upon the ball some cabalistic characters. The amulet thus prepared he suspended round the neck of the young woman, and, strange to say, the ague did not return. After this cure the doctor offered to pay the bill, to which the grateful landlord would not consent, allowing Holt and his party to leave the house.

Many years after, when on the bench, a woman was brought before him accused of witchcraft—the very last person tried upon such a charge. Her only defense was that she possessed a ball invariably efficacious in the cure of agues. The charm was produced, handed to the judge, who recognized the identical ball which he had prepared in his youthful frolics.

Not only did these victims of superstition firmly believe that evil spirits had the power of inflicting disease, and afterwards salve the mischief, but they were also invested with the privilege of killing and subsequently restoring to life. The story related of the truly learned Agrippa, who was falsely represented as a necromancer, is curious.

Agrippa had occasion one time to be absent for a few days from his residence at Louvain. During his absence he entrusted his wife with the key of his museum, but with an earnest injunction that no one on any account should be allowed to enter it. Agrippa happened at that time to have a boarder in the house, a young fellow of insatiable curiosity, who constantly importuned his hostess, till at length he obtained from her the forbidden key. The first thing that attracted his attention was a book of spells and incantations. He spread the volume before him, and, thinking no harm, began to read aloud. He had not long continued this occupation when a knock was heard at the door of the chamber. The youth took no notice, but continued reading. Presently there followed a second and louder knock, which somewhat alarmed the reader. The space of a minute having elapsed, and no answer been made, the door opened and a demon entered. "For what purpose am I called?" said the unwelcome visitor in a stern voice. "What is it you demand to have done?" The youth was seized with the greatest alarm and struck speechless. The demon then rushed upon him, seized him by the throat, and strangled him, indignant no doubt at having been interrupted in some more interesting pursuit to no purpose.

At the expected time Agrippa came home, and to his great surprise found a number of devils capering about, and playing strange antics on the roof of his house. By his art he caused them to desist from their gambols, of which he demanded the cause. The chief of them then related to him what he had done, how he had been disturbed and insulted, and how he had thought proper to revenge himself. Agrippa became much alarmed at the probable consequence of this unfortunate adventure, and he ordered the demon, without loss of time, to reanimate his victim, and walk about the streets with him, that the public might behold him alive. The infernal spirit reluctantly obeyed, and went forth with the student in the market-place and promenades. This excursion over, however, he maliciously allowed his companion to fall down, when life once more flitted from his body. For a time it was thought that the student had been killed by a sudden attack of illness, but, presently, the marks of strangulation became evident, and the truth came out. Agrippa was thus suddenly obliged to quit the town, and seek refuge in a distant State.

It was further related of this supposed wizard that he was always accompanied by a familiar spirit in the shape of a black dog; and that when he lay on his death-bed he was earnestly exhorted to repent of his sins. Struck with remorse, he took hold of the dog, and removed from his neck a collar studded with cabalistic nails, exclaiming, "Begone, wretched animal, that has been the cause of my perdition!" and lo! the dog immediately ran away, and plunging into the river Sosne, disappeared. It is to be regretted that historians do not relate whether the water hissed or not when the canine devil took his last leap.

It merits notice that the mystic and medicinal efficacy of various substances have to this hour survived the traditions of their superstitious origin; coral, for instance, which was considered as possessed of the power of keeping off evil spirits, and rendering effete the maleficies of the evil eye, was constantly worn as an amulet; and Paracelsus informs us that it should be worn round the necks of infants as an admirable preservative against fits, sorcery, charms, and poisons. We still find necklaces of this substance suspended by fond mothers and nurses round the necks of infants. In the West Indies these chaplets are worn by the negroes as a magic protection against Obiism, and they even affirm that the color of the coral is affected by the state of the health of the wearer, and becomes paler when he is ill.

The irrational belief in the mysterious powers of certain remedies went so far in former days that when they were applied to the weapon that had inflicted an injury, their indirect sympathetic action was considered as effectual as if they had been used to heal the wound. The sympathetic powder of Sir Kenelm Digby, which was nothing else but pulverized green vitriol, was eulogized in a discourse pronounced by its inventor at Montpelier in 1658. Our James I. purchased this wonderful discovery from Sir Kenelm, who pretended that he had obtained it from a Carmelite Friar, who had learned it in America and Persia. This superstitious practice is alluded to by Walter Scott in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel:"—

> "But she has taken the broken lance,
> And washed it from the clotted gore,
> And salved the splinter o'er and o'er."

Dryden has also illustrated this absurdity in his "Enchanted Island," where Ariel says:—

> "Anoint the sword which pierced him with this
> Weapon-salve, and wrap it close from air
> Till I have time to visit it again."

Sir Kenelm's sympathetic powder was applied in the same manner; the weapon being covered with ointment and dressed three times a day. But it was not mentioned that at the same time the wound was to be brought together and bound up with clean linen bandages for seven days. This wonderful cure was then simply the process of what surgeons call healing by first intention, which means uniting the lips of the wound without suppuration. Dr. Paris apprehends that this secret was suggested to the worthy knight by the cures operated by the rust of the spear of Telephus, which, according to Homer, healed the injuries it had occasioned; and this rust was most probably verdigris.

To this day the Irish peasantry, and even many of the superior classes, firmly believe in the malevolent and destructive effect of the evil eye, when cast upon man or beast. Hence the absurd custom that prevails, especially in the western provinces, of adding "God bless it!" to any expression of admiration; and if perchance a Sassenagh traveler exclaimed, "What a sweet child!" or "What a fine cow!" without the adjunctive benediction, he would be suspected of malefice, and the priest forthwith summoned to save the devoted victim of sorcery. In Scotland, dairymaids drive cattle with a switch of the mountain ash, or roan-tree, considered as held sacred since the days of Druidism; and in some districts the sheep and lambs are made to pass through a hoop of its wood on the first day of May.

The toad is also considered to be possessed of marvellous qualities for the cure of various maladies, more especially the stone that was supposed to be occasionally found in the reptile's head, and which was called *Crapaudina*. Lupion, in his seventh book of "Notable Things," thus instructs us how to obtain it:—"You shall knowe whether the tode-stone be the ryght and perfect stone or not. Holde the stone before a toad, so that he may see it; and if it be a ryght and true stone, the tode will leape towards it and make as though he would snatch it, he envies so much that man should have this stone." This famous toad-stone is simply one of the fossil teeth of various fishes, and is chiefly formed of phosphate of lime. Its high polish and convexity have often induced lapidaries to have it set in rings and other jewels, to which marvellous powers were attached.

Pulverized toads were not only employed in medicine with supposed advantage, but were also considered a slow but certain poison. Solander relates that a Roman woman, desirous of poisoning her husband, gave him this substance; but instead of attaining her criminal desire, it cured him of a dropsy that had long perplexed him. Boccaccio relates the story of Pasquina and Simona, two young lovers, who, wandering in a garden, plucked some sage leaves, with which Pasquino rubbed his teeth and gums. In a few minutes he fell ill and expired. Simona, accused of being his assassin, was brought before a magistrate, who ordered an immediate investigation of the matter, when, on proceeding to the garden, Simona, after relating the particulars of the case, took some leaves from the same plant and used them in a similar manner. In a few minutes the lovers were reunited in death, when it was discovered that a large toad was under the root of the plant, to which it had communicated its deadly venom.

Regarding unlawful cures, have we not seen vaccination, when first introduced, condemned from the very pulpit as an impious interference in a disease which seemed to have been assigned to mankind by the Creator as an inevitable doom? Did not these desperate bigots even pronounce that we were not warranted to seek in the brute creation a human remedy or preservation? What is still more worthy of remark is the coincidence of a similar idea in India, where the greatest obstacle vaccination encountered arose from a belief that the natural smallpox was a dispensation of a malicious deity, called *Mahey-Umma*, or rather that the disease was an incarnation of the goddess herself into the person who was affected by it: the fear of irritating her, and of exposing themselves to her resentment, necessarily rendered the natives averse to vaccination until it was impressed upon their easy belief that *Mahey-Umma* had altered her mind, and chosen this new and milder mode of manifesting her visits to her votaries.

Could there ever have existed a more superstitious belief than that which vested in the regal touch a healing power? Yet from Edward the Confessor to the accession of the House of Hanover it was generally thought in these realms that our kings could cure scrofula with their anointed fingers!

Dr. Paris's truly philosophic remarks on this subject, in his valuable work entitled "Pharmacologia," are worthy of quotation:—"Credulity, although it is nearly allied to superstition, yet differs from it widely. Credulity is an unbounded belief in what is possible, although destitute of proof, and perhaps of probability; but superstition is a belief in what is wholly repugnant to the laws of the physical and moral world.

"Credulity is a far greater source of error than superstition; for the latter must be always more limited in its influence, and can exist only, to any considerable extent, in the most ignorant portions of society; whereas the former diffuses itself through the minds of all classes, by which the rank and dignity of science are degraded. Its valuable labors confounded with the vain pretensions of empiricism, and ignorance is enabled to claim for itself the prescriptive right of declaring oracles, amid all the triumph of truth and the progress of philosophy. Credulity has been justly defined belief without reason, while skepticism, its opposite, is reason without belief, and the natural and invariable consequence of credulity; for it may be observed that men who believe without reason are succeeded by others whom no reasoning can convince."

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.
Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Maxse.
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Bradley, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Stutz, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's holes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3·50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN,
S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. James Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Henry K. Reinhold,
Samuel T. Bodine,	Philip R. Mingle,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
	Samuel Work.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Sec'y and Treasurer.

CENTRAL
EATING HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
10-17-3m PHILADELPHIA.

13 13 13
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER WARE.

Diamond Rings,	Fine Enameled Bracelets,
Diamond Pins,	Fine Gents' Chains,
Diamond Ear-Rings,	Fine Ladies' Chains,
Amethyst and Diam. Rings,	Heavy Long Guards,
Fine Seal Rings,	Amethyst and Pearl Sets,
Fine Pearl Rings,	Coral Sets, 12-8-1m
Gents' Diam. Scarf Pins,	Ladies' Chatelaine Pins,

BRONZE AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
HAS A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
ESPECIALLY
FANCY SILVER WARE,
Suitable for 12 3d
HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.
Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.
Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-18-3m
HARRISON JARDEN.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Phila'a
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
la12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. ao6-3m

2000 SECOND-HAND COTTON SEAMless Bags, in store and for sale by
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
12-2-1m* No. 114 N. FRONT Street.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES. 13
COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, HERBS, AND LEAVES
CHEROKEE REMEDY,
the great Indian Diuretic
cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fever arising from Mercury, in which it speedily and effectually removes all the old poisonous matter.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an auxiliary or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent, removing all scalding heat, disorder, and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

CHEROKEE CURE.—An infallible cure for Pharmatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

CHEROKEE PILLS!
OR SUGAR COATED,
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER,
CERTAIN AND SAFE.
For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.
They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; or, Essence of Life! Prepared from pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.
The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.
It is tonic and alterative. It invigorates, purifies and cleanses the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have occasioned disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an auxiliary or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent, removing all scalding heat, disorder, and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.
For full particulars get our pamphlet from any druggist in the country, or write us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

CHEROKEE CURE.—An infallible cure for Pharmatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; or, Essence of Life! Prepared from pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.
The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.
One bottle will cure General Debility.
A few doses cure Hysterics in Females.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an auxiliary or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent, removing all scalding heat, disorder, and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

THIS ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of pallor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

CHEROKEE PILLS!
OR SUGAR COATED,
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER,
CERTAIN AND SAFE.
For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.
They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.
They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and lower parts of the Body, Headache, Fatigue on slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.
They may be safely used at any age and at any period, *except during the first three months*, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly prevent pregnancy.

Prices of the Cherokee Medicines—Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Injection, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Pills, for females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain. A day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the inefficiency of nauseous preparations.

We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by Express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free of postage), on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price, and make more money by selling than they can on the CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

We wish to send every reader of this paper our thirty-two page pamphlet free.
Address all letters and orders to Dr W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 LIBERTY Street, New York.
Sold wholesale and retail by DYOTT & CO.,
9-24 ws-3m No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philad.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLIGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and evening. Gas Reflectors for Windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.
Gas Fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,
11-19-1m No. 21 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
G. W. WRIGHT. T. H. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at all times the largest and best assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.
Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
Ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT.

JOHN W. SIMES & SON'S
BALSAMIC CORDIAL
IS THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR SUDDEN
COLDS,
SORE THROAT,
INFLUENZA,
PAIN IN THE BREAST, and
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
Prepared by
JOHN W. SIMES, Jr., Chemist,
TWENTY-SECOND AND MARKET STREETS.
For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers 11-19-thstu1m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 12-9tf

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North SIXTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax; hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 126 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8-3m

PERSONAL.
DR. CHARLES HUBERT'S
Purely imported FRENCH FEMALE LIQUID and PILLS, warranted in all cases. Mrs. CHARLES HUBERT, Obstetrical Physician. Entrance and offices private for Ladies. Apply at the BOTANIC DRUG STORE,
No. 1019 COATES STREET,
11-25-1m West of Tenth.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.
If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *grease*—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.
By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 216 SPRUCE STREET; price 50 cents. aug5-tf

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN CURE EVER USED.
Yet, a positive cure for
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.
BE NOT DECEIVED, NO SECRET, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.
Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been purged with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, at once try the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
Sent by mail to a plain envelope.
Price, male packages, $2. Females, $5.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES
Is offered the public as a positive cure,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES—the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison, so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take them of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that or which you may repent in after years.
DO NOT DESPAIR!
Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury.

FEMALES! FEMALES!
In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES are most happily accepted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.
Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
is, in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.
The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.
From the Baltimore "Sun:"—
WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES:—
"POST HOSPITAL, FORT MARSHALL,
"Baltimore, Md., February 20, 1864.
"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used 'The Samaritan Remedies' for Venereal Disease in its most customary forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and propriety, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and so far as my use of them extends, recommend them strongly.
"ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant Surgeon 5th New York Vols."
Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.
Sold by S. C. UPHAM,
No. 28 S. EIGHTH Street.
DESMOND & CO.,
10-12 ws-3m No. 905 RACE Street.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Waterworths' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
m9 11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

FOR NEW YORK.
OUTSIDE LINE.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
NEW FREIGHT LINE
FOR NEW YORK,
and connecting for all Northern and Eastern cities and New Orleans, sailing every
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND SATURDAY,
from the Company's wharf, 3rd above Race street, and New York, from Pier 11, North River, on same days, at 3 P. M.
For freight, which will be received daily, handled in the most careful manner, and delivered with the greatest despatch, and at low rates, apply to
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
11-15-3m No. 2 South Wharves.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor, for passengers and mails. The steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
EDINBURG, Saturday, December 10
GLASGOW, Saturday, December 17.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, December 24.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 110 00 Steerage to London..... 60 00
First Cabin to Paris..... 130 00 Steerage to Paris..... 60 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 120 00 Steerage to Hamburg.. 74 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $80, $90, $100. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 113 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, December 10, 1864.
The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, December 10, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sale vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Ship Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY MIHAN & CO.,
ja1-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 134 DELAWARE Avenue.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF 1864.
NEW YORK LINES.
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
Will leave as follows, viz.: FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express..... 3 00
At 11:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation..... 2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express..... 3 00
At 12:30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)..... 1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket..... 2 25
2d Class do..... 1 50
At 1½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket..... 2 25
2d Class do..... 1 50
For Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 3:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 and 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11½ P. M. The 3:30 and 5

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

Changes in Military Command.

Major-General N. J. T. Dana, United States Volunteers, is assigned by the President to the command of the Department of Mississippi, and that part of Tennessee west of the Tennessee river, recently known as the Department of the Tennessee.

Major-General F. Steele is relieved of command of the 7th Army Corps, and the Department of Arkansas, and Major-General J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command in his stead. Major-General Steele will report to Major-General Canby for assignment to command.

Brigadier-General H. W. Wessels, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty at Washington as Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners for the section of country east of the Mississippi river. He relieves Brevet Brigadier-General Hoffman in charge of the office in Washington.

General Hoffman is assigned as Inspector and Commissary-General of Prisoners for the regions west of the Mississippi until further orders.

The Washington *Republican* of Saturday says:

"The statement telegraphed to the country, and properly credited to a Washington morning paper, that General Banks's command (the Department of the Gulf) 'includes the States of Arkansas and Mississippi,' is not true. Those two States constitute two different departments—the former commanded by Major-General J. J. Reynolds, General Steele recently relieved; and the latter commanded by Major-General N. J. T. Dana.

"Neither is the statement altogether true, made by the same paper, that General Banks goes back to New Orleans 'as subordinate to General Canby.' General Banks, as commander of the Department of the Gulf, is only subordinate to General Canby in military matters, the latter being commander of the Grand Division of West Mississippi, which includes the departments under Generals Banks, Dana, Reynolds, and Rosecrans. But in the administration of the civil affairs of the Department of the Gulf, which comprises Louisiana, Texas, and a part of Alabama, General Banks is subordinate to no one except the President of the United States."

Edmund Kirke's "Last Day in Dixie."

"THE LIE DIRECT"—A DOUBT THROWN ON PEACE COMMISSIONER EDMUND KIRKE'S STORY.

RICHMOND, Va., December 2, 1864.—To the Editor of the *Dispatch*:—In the New York Daily *Tribune* of November 26 appear two or three columns, containing what purports to be the account of what one Edmund Kirke, alias J. R. Gilmore, saw, and said, and did on the occasion of his recent visit to the military prisons in this city. A portion of this account appeared in the *Dispatch* of the 30th ult. The statement is not only filled with falsehoods of the grossest character, which must be apparent to every reader, but in every particular, save the single one of his being at the Libby, is utterly without foundation. The whole story is a lie, and as well, if not better known to be such by "Kirke" than anybody else.

I have conferred with Judge Ould on the subject, and he joins me in stigmatizing it as a shameless publication. TH. P. TURNER,

Major Commanding Military Prisons.

Captured Rebel Officers.

The following Rebel officers, who were captured on the 1st instant by General Gregg, in his cavalry raid, arrived here this morning from the Army of the Potomac, and were committed to the Old Capitol:—Major Norman Fitzhugh, of Gen. Hampton's staff; Capt. David Waldheimer, of Jeff. Davis Legion; Lieut. J. E. Way, do.; Lieut. J. A. Connolly, 3d Alabama Cav.; Lieut. H. Craig, 4th South Carolina Cav.; Lieut. S. F. Foster, 5th South Carolina Cav.; Lieut. J. E. Gilchrist, 4th South Carolina Cav., and Lieut. J. B. Sample, Holcombe Legion.

Major Fitzhugh has been recognized as an officer who, some time since, compelled one of our captured cavalry officers to take off his boots, and then took possession of them himself. The Union officer was marched off as a prisoner of war, while Major Fitzhugh sported his boots.—*Washington Star.*

AMERICANS IN THE RECENT JAPAN FIGHT.—The English papers contain accounts of the recent naval action in Japan, resulting in the opening of the Straits of Simonoseki to the trade of the world. In addition to the British, French, and Dutch vessels, the United States chartered steam vessel *Takiang*, with an officer, a party of men, and a gun of the United States corvette *Jamestown*, took part in the engagement. The English Vice-Admiral Kuper, in his official report, thanks Lieutenant Pearson, of the United States Navy, for the readiness with which he carried out his wishes on all occasions, and for the efficient assistance rendered by the vessel under his command.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Jessie Brown* seems most peculiarly fitted to the times. Its military character; its story of distress, caused by rebellion, and the fortunes of war, at this time, here in our country, most especially, enlist our sympathies. Mr. Sinn has done everything possible for the scenic effects and the stage appointments. The scene of the City of Lucknow, by night, is the most artistic picture, and we especially draw attention to this scene, which is painted not like a scene, but a picture.

The Redan gives a very good idea of a fortification. The whole of this last scene is admirably grouped and arranged. "Jessie Brown" was esteemed the best part of the actress for whom it was written, Miss Agnes Robertson—an actress whose range of character was limited, but who was, in all she did within those limits, unrivalled. Miss Germon, still persevering in the steadiness and earnestness she has lately adopted, has given us a "Jessie Brown" as charming and as effective as the original.

Even in person she bore a striking resemblance to Agnes Robertson; like her, she had taken a true conception of this character, at once powerful, poetic, and simple. In one scene only did we think her not equal to her predecessor—that is in the love scene with "Geordie;" but in the last act Miss Germon surpassed Agnes Robertson, displaying more power, more inspiration, not artistic but heartfelt; for the audience, as "Jessie" listened for the steps, listened with her, watching her every look and movement as though their fate, too, had been resting on the sound of the pibroch. We have rarely seen a public so interested and excited.

Miss Germon's accent is sufficient for the stage, though not as true as that of Agnes. She sings her snatches of Scotch melody very prettily. Miss Vaughn was most effective in the forcible portions of her part. We have still to reproach her with a carelessness in her dress; her muslin gown was torn, and her red ribbons tumbled and soiled. Little Katie Baker is a genius already, and beautiful as a dream.

The other little child, too, seemed fully impressed with its importance. Mr. Mordaunt gave us a true soldier (not a stage soldier) in "Blandall," full of firmness, discipline, courage, and tenderness. Mr. Murdoch was a little out of his line in "Geordie;" his bearing was excessively unmilitary; decidedly, he has no vocation for the sentimental or pathetic; still, his "Geordie" was gentlemanly and refined, if not very well *sleeved*. Mr. Chapman has a fine part, which he muddled up, taking most of the points from it, and not knowing the words. Mr. Ward, as "Sweenie," had little to do, which was to be regretted. Mr. E. T. Sinclair was a common and commonplace stage Irishman.

Mr. Higgins, whose first appearance it was, made a favorable impression, but the memory of the "Nana Sahib" of Bouciault was a potent rival to overcome. The fatter repose of manner, that implied not gentleness but ruthless determination, and the grace of manner, the intense passion, all formed one of the finest portraitures on the stage. Enhanced by the most splendid and real dress jewels and cashmeres, Bouciault's "Nana" can never be forgotten. Then, as a whole, the play was most successful. It is wonderfully exciting, and the interest is so gradually wound up to a culmination as to be positively fearful, so that at last the Highlanders had the whole audience charging with them. This last scene is grandly managed. The drama is sure to be popular. The afterpiece on the occasion was the favorite comedietta of *Robert Macaire*, in which Mr. Walter Lennox appeared as "Jaques Strop," and made a decided hit. His humor was really unctious and pleasant, while his appreciation and expression of the *bon mots*, and admirable acting, were the subjects of general notice.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucille Western plays "Gamea," for the third time, tonight.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—This wonderful speaker delivers his great lecture on "Peculiar People," in Concert Hall, to-morrow evening. On Friday evening, in the same place, he lectures on "Temperence," the theme upon which he made his great reputation. Those of our readers who wish to hear Mr. Gough should lose no time in securing their seats at Martien's, No. 606 Chesnut street. These will be the only lectures of Mr. Gough in this city during the season.

PEBELLI'S OPERA.—The long mirrors of the Assembly Room, in Tenth street, reflected none but the most aristocratic faces; some very young and pretty; some merely aristocratic. The dress was as commanded—"evening," for the most part—that is, a highly and elaborately ornamented head, a spotless opera cloak, white gloves, and a dress of no particular color, style, or richness; the strength of the dress lying in the head, gloves, and cloak. Bonnets there were, but silk bonnets: they had no right to the name, yet beyond all doubt the graceful round hats would have eschewed all parentage with them. Very little fronts, no capes, no crowns, but a profusion of flowers, lace and ribbons, etc. etc. Anything from a bee to a barleycorn suits a bonnet. Well, this audience, being in a flutter of excitement, all excepting those with operatic talent themselves, who had a courteous, patient air, evidently prepared to patronize, all waited the signal from the orchestra.

A very good one it was, too, when it came, and at length, after this introduction to the opera, the curtain rose and Mr. W—t—r—n, the tenor, stood before us. His costume was good, and from the first notes two things were evident—one, that he knew how to sing, the other, that he fully appreciated the novel position he was in. He gave us the part of "Riccardo" with great energy and skill, and his fine voice did much to help him. The page, Miss D——i has but little to do, but gave evidences of talent.

Miss H—tt—ts was excessively timid on her first appearance, but soon recovered herself, and displayed great finish of style, evidences of feeling, dramatic power, and easy execution. Her voice is a high mezzo soprano, with some magnificent contralto notes. Of the whole company, Mr. Durand was the most artistic, possessing the true Italian style, a fine sympathetic voice, and an excellent method. The whole was a complete success, and a most satisfactory initiation of the series. Perelli, surrounded and congratulated, may have felt that he had achieved wonders for our unartistic American natures (for we have not reached, as a nation, the ease and idleness that leave time for art), and that he had created here in this city a musical school. The long intervening intervals between the acts were the only drawbacks. The construction of the room preventing circulation, so as to permit of visits, made the sittings tedious. The orchestra, excellent as it was, was a little loud for the singers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OUR SUPPLY OF GAS.—The increasing growth of our city is taxing our gas works to their utmost capacity. The capacity of the works at the present time is said to be barely sufficient to supply the demands made upon them, and unless some new steps are taken by our City Fathers it may be found impossible to meet future wants. In 1860 there were 639,500,000 cubic feet manufactured. In 1861 the quantity of feet fell off about 6,000,000 feet, but in 1862 it went up to 656,987,000 cubic feet, and in 1863 to 735,000,000 cubic feet. But the applicants for gas indicate a falling off since 1861. In that year there were 11,100 applicants, while in 1862 there were only 9507, and in 1863, 9581. The report of the Trustees for 1863 may give the explanation for this decrease, as it is there stated that "the number of consumers has become as large as can be with certainty supplied from the works in their present extent; and it will be necessary either to cease taking additional customers or to adopt immediate measures to provide for extending the works," &c. As compared with 1860, when there were 3323 applicants, the increase in 1863 was very decided.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.—This morning a meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture was held at their new rooms, No. 102 Walnut street. Mr. John McGowan presented to the Society a number of fine specimens of carrots raised on his farm, near Bridesburg.

These carrots are of unusual size, some of them weighing from three to five pounds. They were cultivated in the ordinary way, about six hundred bushels to the acre. The present officers of the Society were placed in nomination for re-election. A steam plough was exhibited, after which the Society adjourned.

REMARKABLE AERIAL ASCENSION.—Professor Lowe yesterday made one of the most remarkable ascensions on record. He ascended from the inclosure Fifteenth and Coates street, about 2 o'clock, in company with some friends, and after a delightful aerial trip of about one hour's duration, landed at Willow Grove, about fourteen miles north of the city. The Professor and party remained where they landed until dark. The party reascended, and, strange to say, landed about 9 o'clock, P. M., at the identical spot from which the balloon originally ascended. This is the most notable ascension on record. The topical ascension to-day will be given with the same gas used in the aerial ascension of yesterday.

PROCEEDS OF THE PHILADELPHIA SANITARY FAIR.—The accounts of the Great Central Fair in Philadelphia are not yet closed, there being a considerable number of articles to be disposed of, most of which will be closed out this month. At the last report, the amount received by the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission in this city was over $1,110,000. The probability is that our returns will very nearly reach those of New York, which foot up $1,180,091·27.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.—The Union League (colored) Association will have an emancipation celebration at National Hall this evening. Addresses will be made, and a band of music will be in attendance.

PROFESSOR BOELLE'S ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia.—Dr. S. W Beckwith, successor, formerly principal operator, invites the calls of all afflicted with acute or chronic diseases of every kind, both male and female; lung and liver diseases, the digestive organs throughout, and *all kinds* of nervousness, weakness, *almost invariably cured*. The Electrical treatment is more successful in all classes of disease *than all other practices combined*. Guarantees of cure given when desired, if patients are pronounced curable. The services of Dr. P. Sheldi, of New York one of the oldest and most experienced Electricians in the United States, will be continued. Mrs. S. A. Fulton, a lady of great and varied experience, will attend to the ladies. For a multitude of references call at the office. All business letters addressed to Dr. S. W. Beckwith, No. 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

A NEW CINDERELLA BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL—

Young Reuben heaved a heart-drawn sigh,
And said in doleful tone,
"'Tis very hard indeed that I
Must stay at home alone,
While Jane and Kate, dressed out so fine,
Have gone to that great ball,
I, shabby wretch, can never shine
In such gay scenes at all.
His grandmother (no fairy Queen,
But yet a nice old dame),
Came in and saw his mournful mien,
Then thus removed the same:—
"Come, Reuben, honey, cease to grieve,
You too, shall go, my dear;
'Tis very shabby that they leave
You mooning, lonely here.
Though to a handsome coach to change
A pumpkin, I'm not able;
I've got a hack, by means less strange,
For you, from Dawson's stable.
And, though your dress I can't transmute
With wand of magic power,
I've brought you here a splendid suit
Made up at BENNETT'S Tower!"

We are selling READY-MADE GARMENTS, equal in every respect *style, fit, material* and *workmanship* to any made to measure, at 25 to 50 per cent. lower prices. We have a full and complete assortment of the choicest goods in the market, *purchased for cash, at the lowest prices of the season*, and sold for cash only, therefore at the lowest rices possible.

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street,
BENNETT & Co.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE.—Old and New Furniture Upholstered and Varnished in the very best manner at W. HENRY PATTEN'S
West End Upholstery Establishment,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

ZEPHYR GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS.—We know of nothing more popular or more appropriate for presenting purposes during the holidays than the elegant zephyr-work articles that have of late become so fashionable. A gift is always the more valuable for having upon it the marks of loving fingers. What, therefore, could be more desirable or suitable than the beautiful designs in zephyr for slippers, chair seats, cushions, rugs, and a variety of other articles, filled up in the plain parts by the hands of a friendly or affectionate giver? Ladies who entertain our opinion on this point should visit the store of Mr. John Finn, Seventh and Arch streets, where they will find the most magnificent assortment of embroidered zephyr designs, of the class above referred to, ever offered in this city. Some of these contain capital representations in zephyr of tufts of flowers, game heads and tropical birds, which, to be appreciated by the lovers of the beautiful, need only to be seen. We would also state, in this connection, that Mr. Finn has a very large assortment of zephyr, which he is selling at as moderate prices as any other house. Don't forget the place—John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch.

STOCKING YARNS.

A very large assortment of stocking yarns, embracing nearly one hundred different varieties, suitable for fine ladies' wear, the heaviest articles for gentlemen's use, articles for the soldiers, every description of infant's wear, all colors suitable for gloves, including the fine white Saxony (German make), will be found at the store of Mr. John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets.

GERMANTOWN WOOL.

This elegant and deservedly popular substitute for the German zephyrs is rapidly being introduced for all purposes for whi h the zephyrs are adapted. The colors of the Germantown Wool are equally as rich and durable as the zephyr, the fibre nearly as soft, and the price a great deal lower. The place to get it is at John M. Finn's, southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets.

FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

In this department such things as Morocco Satchels, Pocket-books, fine Brushes, Hand Mirrors, Beads, Colognes, Soaps, Umbrellas, and goods of that class are always acceptable gifts. A very superior assortment of them may be found at the popular store of Mr. John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets.

TRIMMINGS AND SMALL WEAR.

At this season also good style Dress Trimmings are much in demand. The most extensive assortment of fashionable Buttons, staple Trimmings of all kinds, what are denominated under the general term of Small Ware, also Cloth and SILK Gloves in great variety, now offered by John M. Finn, southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets.

CUSHIONS.—PEW, BIBLE, AND SOFA CUSHIONS, estimates given, and work done lower than can be afforded by any other house. W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best FURS at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—We find it to be of signal value that a sewing machine should have a uniform and self-regulating tension of thread, and should make as great a variety of stitches as possible. We also learn that an instrument having the *reversible feed-motion*, enabling the operator to fasten the ends of the seams, and have work run either to the right or left, without turning the fabric, is of very great advantage; and the same may be said of a machine which makes every stitch complete in itself, that is noiseless in its operations, and not liable to get out of order; that is free from objections of springs, cog-wheels, and cams, and so constructed as not to oil the dress of the operator; that combines in all stitches the greatest amount of strength, elasticity, and beauty; that performs both the heaviest and finest work with equal facility, without change of tension, break of thread, or skipping stitches; and that, withal, sews the most rapidly, and runs with greatest ease, and is so simple in construction that it can be easily understood. The "Florence" has all these important attributes, and is decidedly the best machine made. The Philadelphia Agency is at No. 630 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES.—Persons purchasing shades in these times of high prices will save money by at once going to the manufacturer who is so well and favorably known as W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

"TIMES CHANGE AND MEN CHANGE WITH THEM."—There was a time in New York when everybody on meeting his neighbor would ask, "Have you seen her?" alluding to either the Chinese Junk, then in their waters, or to Jenny Lind, and the answers showed that always the party replying did not exactly understand what was in the mind of the interrogator, and answers that might have been very appropriate to the "junk" were not so to Mad'lle Lind. Now-a-days we say, "How much stock have you?" supposing of course the person has been to see the "Oilphant," and the reply indicates that every other man counts his Oil stock by the thousands. It may be all right, but we know one investment in which there is no doubt; that is in a new suit of first-class clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES.	Over 300 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember DEAN, No. 413 Chesnut street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Natural and life-like pictures, artistical in execution, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Early attendance of patrons is desirable these short days—please remember.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "Metaphysical Discovery," kills the root of every disease. Price $5. No. 410 Arch street. See advertisement in another column.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Green and Black Teas.
A fresh importation,
By the package or pound.
Just received by DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES.	Over 300 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANOS,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR

SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH,

KNOWN TO BE THE

MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE.

AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AT THE WAREROOMS,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos be made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.
11-9-wmf-tf

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $10, payable, half on subscribing, and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $300,000, in 62,500 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares.

Subscription of 4 shares, $33; of 10 shares, $80; of 20 shares, $156; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $825; of 250 shares, $2000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well built Coal Works at Donaldson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 90,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.

This Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7·50 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal-yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.

For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading.—Mayor Henry.

Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, B. Schmoele.

WM. SCHMOELE, President.
A. B. JARDEN, Secretary. 11-23-1m

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL make application to the Department of Highways on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for a contract to pave Christian street, from Gray's Ferry road to Sutherland avenue, in the First Ward—the following named property owners having signed a contract for said work, viz.:—

Christian Heisler, 198 feet; Isaac Myers, 1000 feet; Charles Robb, 100 feet; Chittie Verner, 16 feet; Andrew Scimons, 16 feet; Michael Campbell, 16 feet; Patrick Mcelvitt, 32 feet; John McHenry, 16 feet; A. Hanson, 16 feet; Joseph Winn, 16 feet; C. McCloskey, 48 feet; Philip Kavenagh, 16 feet; Abel Jeanes, 116 feet.

ALEXANDER G. WINN,
ABEL JEANES,
Contractors.
PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1864. 12-6-3t*

"NO TIME TO BE LOST."—ALL PARTIES desiring information on any point or points, can receive the same without delay, on enclosing their address and fifty cents, to Box 886, Philadelphia Post Office, Pennsylvania. 12-6-3trp

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIRD WEEK
OF
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY.
"KING LEAR."
The CHOICE SEATS of the Academy to be had at the Box Stand, Continental Hotel. 12-7

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
GROVER & SINN,
LESSEES AND MANAGERS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7,
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
The LARGEST AUDIENCES that ever assembled within the doors of this Theatre assemble on Monday and Tuesday evenings to witness the production of Dion Boucicault's beautiful sensation and military drama,
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
THE OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES
THE OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES
THE OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES
that have assembled to do tribute to this Grand Drama, composed as they are nightly of
BEAUTY AND FASHION,
WHO ALL
ENTHUSIASTIC IN THEIR ADMIRATION
At the elegant manner in which it was put before the public. It has been produced at an
IMMENSE OUTLAY,
WITH
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
BY RICHARD SMITH,
CORRECT AND COSTLY WARDROBE,
Manufactured originally for this piece under the immediate supervision of
DION BOUCICAULT,
When first produced at Wallack's Theatre, New York, with several additions by Mrs. RICKEE and Assistants;
SPLENDID AND SPIRITED MUSIC
Rendered by BURGFELD and the Grand Orchestra;
STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
By Joseph Hahan and Thomas Blackburn;
PROPERTIES AND ACCESSORIES,
By John Dorsey and Assistants, and an
EXCELLENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
In the Last Scene of this Grand Spectacle, the
STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE GRAND CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS
Employs in active conflict
OVER 100 PERSONS
Upon the Stage at the same time, forming a tableau of such thrilling and powerful effect as to at once cause the GREATEST ENTHUSIASM IN EVERY BEHOLDER.
JESSIE BROWN, wherever produced, has always proved
A MARKED SUCCESS.
The interest contained in the plot, the truthful and thrilling character of the story, enlivened by its beautiful
TROPICAL SCENERY
AND
GREAT STAGE EFFECT
Has always made it a
DRAMA OF INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC.
At Wallack's Theatre it ran for months, eliciting from the
PRESS OF THE METROPOLIS
The most favorable notice, while
THE ENTIRE PUBLIC
Manifested their interest by
TURNING OUT EN MASSE,
Nightly filling the First Dramatic Temple in the country to overflowing. Its great success at this Theatre proves that
ITS POPULARITY HAS NOT DIMINISHED,
But still holds its happy sway as one of the greatest of
DRAMATIC HITS.
DRAMATIC HITS.
To conclude with, the second time at this Theatre, a Comic Drama, in two acts, called
MICAWBER,
OR, WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP.
Micawber.....Mr. Lewis Baker
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 10,
SIXTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
JESSIE BROWN; OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
(Also, of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Virginia, Theatre.)
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
DECEMBER 8 and 9,
EDWIN FORREST
will render his profound and brilliant interpretation of the character of
HAMLET,
POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
in Shakespeare's grand and philosophic Tragedy of that name.
OPHELIA
BY
MRS. SCHELLER,
which she has made by careful study an artistic specialty.
MADAME PONISI
as the Queen of Denmark,
MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH
as the Ghost of Hamlet's Father,
and all the artists of the company will appear.
MR. FORREST
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY Evenings.
The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
Secured Seats 50 cents additional.

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ.,
WILL DELIVER THREE LECTURES IN
CONCERT HALL,
AS FOLLOWS:—
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8,
"PECULIAR PEOPLE."
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9,
"TEMPERANCE."
These will be the only Lectures by Mr. Gough in this city during the season.
Tickets for each Lecture, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. The sale of tickets will begin at Martien's, No. 606 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. They will also be sold at the Hall on the evening of each Lecture.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
As the demand for tickets will doubtless be great, early application will be necessary to secure seats. 12-1

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
FOURTH WEEK
of the extraordinary engagement of the charming, able, and versatile young actress,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear
THIS EVENING
in a new, thrilling, and beautiful Play, in a Prologue and four Acts, by J. W. Wallack, Jr., entitled
GEMEA, THE HEBREW MOTHER.
Gemea, the Hebrew Matron.....LUCILLE WESTERN
Gemea, a Fortune-Teller.....LUCILLE WESTERN
In rehearsal, "CECILLE; Or, Love and Hate."
Box Office open from 9 till 3. Curtain rises at 7½.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.—STAR ENGAGEMENT.
WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.
Directress.....Mrs. CHARLES WARNER
(Formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
The largest company in the world. A star engagement having been made with the immense NICOLO Troupe, these great artists will appear this evening and every evening during the week. Young NICOLO, an aerial performer on the L'Echelle Perilleuse, or Flying Trapeze, is regarded by all critics as the child-wonder. The TALLEEN BROTHERS, and W. ROCHELLE, the great Man-Monkey, with Herr NICOLO, constitute the Troupe. The DENZER BROTHERS, LATON STONE, TOM KING, G. BATCHELOR, Messrs. MURRAY and HUTCHINSON, CHAS. SHERWOOD and Family, will also appear in many beautiful scenes. The Trained Dogs will also appear. Clown, Mr. SAM. STICKNEY, Jr. Come early, and get seats at eight. Commence at 7:40.
MATINEE S WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
ADMISSION.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $3 and $5, as to size and location.

EASTWICK SKATING PARK,
WEST SIDE OF GRAY'S FERRY BRIDGE.
SEASON TICKETS
can be had only until the 20th of December (when the Books will be closed) at the office of
R. O. LOWRY,
12-1-6t No. 908 WALNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
SECOND WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
By especial desire, CLARKE as WOBBERLY.
CLARKE as TIMOTHY BROWN.
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday) December 7,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Robert Roberly.....J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the Comedy of MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
My Timothy Brown.....J. S. CLARKE
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF J. S. CLARKE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1025 CHESNUT street, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-26-1-1

CHRIST REJECTED.
This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEBT, is now on exhibition at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT Street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-2m*

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK,
At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and COATES Sts.
The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be on hand early. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Ascensions from $2 to $5, according to altitude and time occupied. 11-16

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WILLIAM A. BROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
UMBR